Financial Administration Report
of the
Kansas State
1915-16 to 1918-19 and 1920-21

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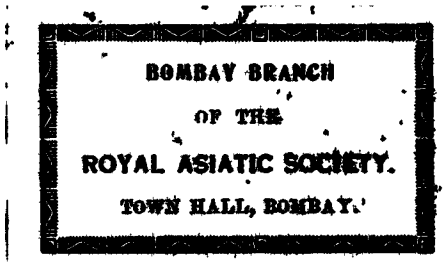

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ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

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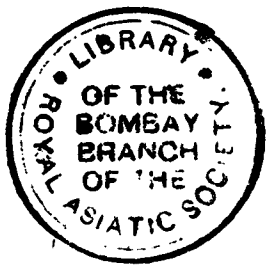
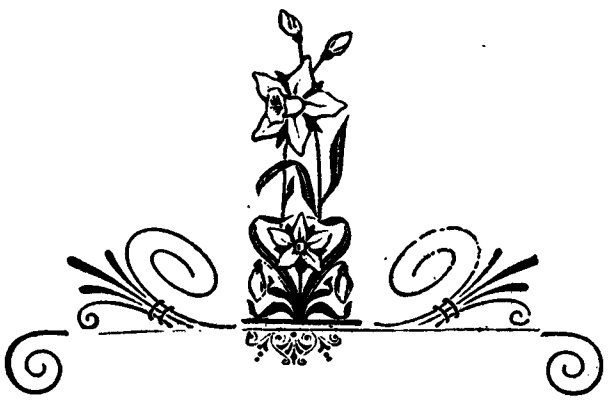


Wankaner State

for the year 1915-16. to 1918-19



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Wankaner State

For the year 1915-16.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area of the State	... ...	...417 *Sq. miles.*
Area of the Talukdari village of Khasta in the Ahmedabad District	... ...	... 8 *Sq. miles.*
Population (Census of 1911)...	...	... 32,653
Gross Revenue (excluding alienations) as per average of past five years...	...	... *Rs. 410600*
Tribute and Jortalbi	... ...	... *Rs. 18,879.*

Ruler of the State Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji Bahadur K. C. I. E., aged 37 years, representing the Senior branch of the Zala Family.

Important Political events.

The Important political events of the year are two. One is the visit of H. E. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay to Kathiawar in February 1916. His Excellency did not hold a Durbar as usual this time at Rajkot on account of famine in the greater part of the Province but he visited most of the large States and held a reception at the Residency at Rajkot to meet the other Chiefs and to bestow Sanads and badges for titles on those who were favoured with them by Government during the last two years. The other event is the war referred to in the previous year's report which the Government of His Majesty the King Emperor had declared against Germany, Austria and Turkey. Unfortunately it has not ended yet. On 15th October 1915, Bulgaria, one of the Balkan States in Europe, took side

with Germany, Austria and Turkey. So our Empire had to declare war against that State also. Increasing signs of staunch loyalty and devotion to the British Empire, both of His Majesty's Indian subjects, as well as the Native States in India, are perceptible day by day and the innermost wish of each and all has been to see that the German Militarism is completely crushed and that the high and noble object for which the British Empire and its heroic allies France, Russia, Belgium, Italy and Servia have had to draw their swords is soon and completely attained.

2. Besides the help in the way of subscriptions given by this State and its people to the several funds in connection with the war during the previous year, the Raj Saheb gave a further sum of Rs. 3,000 to war funds in England when he had been to London in the beginning of March 1916 on short leave from his active military duties in France. The Raj Saheb has also offered to give a 60 H. P. Berliet Motor car to the Red Cross Society at Delhi for the use of wounded soldiers. A further sum of Rs. 547 realised from the subscriptions of the people of the State was also remitted during the year to the Bombay Branch of the War Relief Fund.

Acceptance of Raj Saheb's personal services at the Front.

3. In the preceding year's report I had mentioned that the Raj Saheb had made an offer of his personal services to His Majesty's Government for duties in connection with the war and that he was anxiously awaiting to hear that the offer was accepted. It is very gratifying to note that His Majesty was pleased to accept the Raj Saheb's offer and to bestow on him the temporary rank of a Captain in His Majesty's Army. On receiving orders the Raj Saheb sailed for France in one of His Majesty's Troop Ships on 14th November last. He has taken with him with the Government's approval a cadet of his, Kumar Shri Shivsinhji, Dr. G. J Mahimtura, our State Chief Medical officer and K. S. Krishna-Chandra, Commandant of Bhavnagar Infantry to help him in the performance of the duties that may be assigned to him. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer the temporary rank of 2nd Lieutenant on each of the three gentlemen referred to above. It may be mentioned that K. S. Krishna Chandra was sent with the Raj Saheb by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar. On landing in France in the first week of December 1916 the party has been assigned duties under the Base Commandant there. It is understood that after the Winter was over the party would join the Kathiawar Ambulance Motor Corps in the North of France or wherever it is.

4. While the Raj Saheb was in the South of France he got a fortnight's leave and went to London. There he had the honour of being received in audience both by His Majesty the King Emperor and Her Majesty the Queen Empress on 18th March 1916.

Honour done to the Raj Saheb by Their Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress.

5. During the visit of His Excellency Lord Willingdon, the Governor of Bombay the Sanad and badge for the title of Rao Bahadur conferred on Mr. Nathabhai, the Chief Karbhari of the State were bestowed on him personally by His Excellency on the 7th February 1916 at a reception held at the Residency in Rajkot.

Bestowal of the Sanad and title of Rao Bahadur on the Chief Karbhari Mr. Nathabhai.

6. Our relations with the surrounding States have continued to be good. Most of the disputes with Morvi State have been set at rest by the decisions of the highest authorities and a few now remaining will see their end in due course.

Political Relations

7. During the year of report the Raj Saheb's Valawala Rani Saheb gave birth to a son on the 9th October 1916, shortly before he left for the Front. The Kumar Saheb is named Rasik Kumar. Another important event in the family is the betrothal of the Raj Saheb's eldest daughter Kunvari Shri Takhta Kunverba Saheb with Maharaja Purna Chandra Sinh Bhunj Deo, Minor Chief of Mayurbhanj, a premier State in Orissa. Negotiations for this alliance were started by the Raj Saheb before he left for the Front but the final approval of Government and the Maharaja's guardian was received in January 1916. On the approval of the betrothal being communicated to this State a deputation headed by me went to Baripada, the capital of the State, to perform the Tilak ceremony. The ceremony was performed in a regular Durbar held on the 27th January 1916 amidst the rejoicings of all. The Mayurbhanj Chief's family belongs to Kachhva Kshatriyas and is an offshoot of the famous house of Jeypur in Rajputana.

Important events in the Raj Saheb's family.

8. During the part of the year the Raj Saheb was here he visited every part of the State and after personally inquiring into everything in connection with the scarcity prevailing in the State owing to deficient rainfall prepared a workable scheme to meet the requirements of the people during the year and to carry on the administration during his absence.

The Raj Saheb's tour in the State.

9. The changes in the personnel of the staff are shown in Appendix I. During the year, the Private Secretary Mr. R. B. Damri having retired, Mr. Devshanker J. Dave has for the present been holding that post in addition to his

Changes in the staff.

own. The Chief Medical Officer Dr. G. J. Mahimtura having accompanied the Raj Saheb, Dr. N. B. Kotak L.M.& S. has been appointed to that post, his services having temporarily been obtained on loan from the Jamnagar State.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LANDS.

Revenue system.

10. The system of land revenue in the greater part of the State is what is popularly known as the Bhagbatai system. In the few remaining villages the system of cash assessment has been introduced of late.

11. The status of the cultivators of the State is that of a tenant-at-will. They have no permanent occupancy right over the lands cultivated by them and the homestead appertaining thereto. It may be mentioned however that their position is not like that of the tenants-at-will in British districts. They receive help in sinking and building of wells, building houses and for improving their lands also. They are also not turned out from their lands at one's sweet will. They are treated like permanent tenants so long as they cultivate their lands well and pay the State dues honestly, and there have been numerous instances in which same families have been on one and the same holding for generations together. They are at liberty to relinquish or add to their holdings but they must do it for an entire holding including its homestead.

12. Under the Bhagbatai system the State receives a fixed sum in cash called Santi vero as well as a fixed share in the produce. The Santi Vero (plough tax) is fixed per each Santi of land i. e. area of land which could be cultivated with one plough. It varies with the nature of land as well as the class of cultivators. The minimum area per one santi is usually taken to be 30 acres in good lands with good cultivators and the maximum 40 acres in sandy inferior lands.

13. The system of cash assessment has been introduced lately in a few villages. It was hoped that we would be able to extend it by now to a greater part of the State but the famine of Samvat 1963 as also one during the year under report has set the work back and it is feared it will not be possible to make any further progress in the matter for a few more years. It is the earnest wish of the Raj Saheb to introduce cash assessment in all the good villages, if not in the whole of the State.

14. Owing to famine in the greater part of the State during the year a change had to be made as regards recovery of land revenue both in the Bhagbatai as well as the cash assessment system. The Santi Vero and the cash assessment have been remitted altogether in all the villages where the rains were insufficient and where the cultivators expressed their willingness within a fixed time that they were willing to pay revenue according to the special orders passed for the famine year and not under the usual arrangement. In such villages the State recovered only a third share in the produce of Kharif [un-irrigated] crops and a fourth share in all irrigated crops. For all crops grown as fodder for the cattle a light cash assessment was fixed, the cultivator being allowed to take all grain therefrom if any was produced from such crop. This alteration in the system will be in force for the year of report and for the future the system prevailing in ordinary years will come into force. In those villages where the rains were fairly good and the people did not want a change the usual system of land reveuue was followed.

Changes in the ordinary land revenue system owing to famine.

15. The land revenue system in the village of Khasta in the Dhandhuka Taluka of the Ahmedabad District remained the same as before. There has been famine in that village too. Only a small area about 1/7th of the whole village was flooded by the Bhadar river and it was possible to raise crops in that portion alone. As there was scarcity of fodder a greater part of the flooded lands was sown with Jowar crop to serve as fodder for cattle. It had been necessary this year to give larger concession to the people for such crops than in an ordinary year.

Land Revenue System in the village of Khasta.

16. The area of waste lands taken up during the year of report was 320 acres but greater part of it remained unsown owing to scanty rains.

Waste lands taken up.

17. During the year of report as stated supra the Santi Vero and the cash assessment were remitted in the greater part of the State owing to famine. The amount of the Santi Vero recoverable from a few villages which had fairly good crops amounted to Rs. 28,900. The recovery of this amount had to be postponed for a month in some cases owing to fluctuations in prices of cotton. Almost all the sum due has been recovered before the end of the year of report and the remainder it is hoped will be recovered before the end of the current Samvat year.

Remissions and Suspensions.

Coercive measures.

18. During the year of report there was no need to take any coercive measures for recovery of land revenue.

Tacavi Advances.

19. A sum of Rs. 16,341 was given as Takavi advances to cultivators for food, Kos, Varat and purchase of bullocks during the St. year 1971 as against Rs. 13,347 in the preceding Samvat year. The increase in the Samvat year 1971 was due to the failure of the monsoon. The recovery of the advances made during the Samvat year 1971 came to Rs. 17,295 against Rs. 22,805 in the preceding Samvat year. Owing to a bad year the amount of advances to be made would have been still larger but many of the cultivators have taken loans required by them from the Agriculturists' co-operative Credit Bank.

Agriculturists' Co-operative Credit Bank

20. During the year of report the third instalment of Rs. 10 per Santi recoverable as contribution towards the funds of the Bank was collected from its members in May 1915. The total sum thus recovered amounted to Rs. 19,935. A like amount was subscribed by the State as its quota and the total capital of the Bank amounts to Rs. 116,407 at the end of the Samvat year 1971. The amount is utilised in giving loans at low rate of interest to cultivators who are its members and the greater part of the balance is lent to local Sowcars. Owing to famine during the year the demand for loans from the members of the bank was greater than in the previous year. The total amount lent to the members till the end of St. 1971 came to Rs. 76,050. Under the terms of the loan all sums recoverable during the year of report could not be so recovered owing to famine. The members have therefore decided to postpone the recovery of such amounts for a year more without applying the penal rate of interest. Orders have been issued however to recover interest accruing during the year on loans in all cases where it could easily be done. A meeting of the members of the Bank was held under the presidentship of the Raj Saheb and several matters were discussed and dealt with to the great satisfaction of the members. The profit made by the Bank during the Samvat year 1971 was Rs. 5,885 and the expenditure came to Rs. 878. It is very satisfactory that the cultivators have been realising the profits of the bank and that those in need of loans freely resort to it.

21. Throughout the year the Revenue Department was under the charge of the Deputy Karbhari Mr. Devshanker J. Dave as in the pre-

vious year. The revenue department has maintained its efficiency and it is due to Mr. Dave's strict but sympathetic supervision and tactful management.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

22. No new law was introduced into the State during the year of report. The laws and rules in force are shown in Appendix II.

Military Force.

23. For the present, the State has got no regular military force. Any need arising for it can be met by the Arab and Makrani Bedas, the regularly drilled Police force and Bhayats and Mul-Girasias who are liable to perform military service. Appendix III is therefore blank.

Police.

24. The strength of the Police Force of all arms is given in Appendix IV. The total number at the close of the year of report was 98 as against 101 at the end of the previous year. The decrease is due to certain posts in the constabulary remaining vacant at the end of the year. The nature of the arms with which the Police force is supplied is the same as in the previous year. The number of departmental punishments to the members of the force is greater during the year than in the previous year. The greater part of the faults consists of sleeping or dosing while on night duty. It may be mentioned that it is very difficult now to find the right type of men for enrolment in the force although the pay offered is in no way small.

Efficiency of the Police.

25. The number of offences reported to the Police and of accused arrested, sent for trial, and convicted therefor during the year of report is shown in Appendix V with the figures for the same during the preceding year. It will be observed that there is an increase in the number both of offences and the accused arrested during the year of report over that in the previous year. This can be attributed to a lean year. However the number of accused sent for trial and the percentage of convictions obtained (which latter is almost the same as in the previous year) are good. This is very satisfactory. The result of the working of the Police during the year is therefore on the whole good. The ratio of the Police Force including the village police is 9·3 per thousand of population and ·73 per square mile of the State's area. The total expenditure of the Police force and the village police during the year

of report amounted to Rs. 34975 as against Rs. 26375 in the previous year. The cost of protection comes to Rs. 1-1-0 per head of population.

Working of the Police.

26. The number of offences reported to the Police during the year of report was 90 against 66 in the previous year. The increase is due partly to a famine year and partly to strictness in bringing on the register all offences. The rise in the number of offences reported to the Police during the year does not give any reason either to suggest that there is an increasing tendency on the part of the people to commit crime or that the supervision of the Police has become slack when we compare the figures of the year with those of preceding five years. The number of offences reported to the Police in the year 1911-12 which was a famine year was 109. The percentage of accused convicted over that of accused sent for trial as shown in Appendix V as well as the stolen property recovered as shown in Appendix VI during the year of report show that the Police had discharged their duties very satisfactorily, that they had maintained their former efficiency and that the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Vallabhram and the Mahal Police Officers deserved credit for it.

Serious offences.

27. The total number of offences of all kinds committed during the year of report came to 239 as against 222 in the preceding year. Appendix VII gives particulars about the number and nature of offences committed, the number of accused arrested and tried therefor and the result of their trial. Among serious offences there was one of dacoity with murder committed by a number of Mianas in the beginning of famine. In that, they came at night time, beat a Bharvad to death and took away his sheep. The offenders were detected after great difficulty and risk of life and brought to trial but except one the others were acquitted. The Police intend to make an appeal against the acquittal. Among other serious offences there was nothing special for remark. This year there has been an increase of 28 in the number of thefts and offences relating to property over that in the year 1914–15. This could be said to be due to the year being one of famine. There is a slight falling off in the number of miscellaneous offences which hardly requires an explanation. From the results of accused arrested and tried for serious offences as shown in Appendix VII it is satisfactory to note that the percentage of convictions was good. Looking to the year's working as a whole it can be safely said that the people of the State have hardly any propensity for crime. Greater part of the serious crime is mostly traceable to cri-

minal tribes like the Mianas from Malia and the Dafers from outside the State.

Property stolen.

28. Appendix VI shows both the value of the property stolen and recovered during the year of report as compared with that in the preceding year. The percentage (62·55) of stolen property recovered this year has much improved over that (34·66) in the previous year, and has almost reached the percentages of former years. It is satisfactory to note that the total value of the property stolen during the year is less than half of that in the preceding five years.

Village Police.

29. The strength of the village police remained the same as in the preceding year. These conscientious hard working custodians of the safety of life and property in the villages have as before done their work creditably and maintained order and peace in their respective charges besides discharging their duties connected with the land revenue department. Good men for this service too are becoming scarce and the difficulty in securing suitable men for village police referred to last year is being daily experienced.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Constitution of Courts.

30. The arrangement for the administration of criminal and civil justice has been the same this year as before. The Courts and their constitution are as stated below:—

(1) The Hazur Court. It is the High Court of the State and is presided over by the Raj Saheb and the Chief Karbhari or either of them.

(2) The Court of the Sar Nyayadhish. It is presided over by Mr. Devshanker J. Dave. He exercises the powers of a Sessions Judge in criminal matters and those of a District Judge in civil cases.

(3) Court of the Nyayadhish. Mr. Narbheram T. Maniar continued to hold the post during the year of report. His powers as a Magistrate and Civil Judge remained the same as before. He is also entrusted with the duties of a Registrar under the Registration Act.

Criminal Justice.

31. It will be observed from Appendices VII and VIII that the number of offences reported to the courts and of accused dealt with therefor by the courts during the year of report was 239 and 257 against 222 and 248 respectively in the preceding year. The increase during the year of report in the number both of offences reported and accused dealt with is too small to require any expla-

nation. It is very gratifying to note that not a single case remained pending at the close of the year which is very creditable both to Messrs. Dave and Maniar.

32. The number of appeals in criminal cases filed during the year was 17 in all, 3 to the Hazur Court and 14 to the Sar Nyayadhish Court. All of them were disposed of. From the particulars as to results of appeals given in Appendix IX it will be observed that the decision of the lower court was reversed only in one case by the Sar Nyayadhish. This shows that the work of the Criminal Courts had as before been carefully done. This reflects great credit on the officers presiding over the courts.

Civil Justice.

33. During the year of report although there was a falling off of 99 in the total number of original Civil Suits filed both in the Nyayadhish and the Sar Nyayadhish courts there was a rise of Rs. 8,903 in the value of suits over that in the preceding year. The increase in value was due to a single money suit. The large decrease in the number of suits can only be attributed to the year being one of famine, as well as to the small indebtedness of the cultivators to the Sowcars, because they have freed themselves from their clutches by paying them off from loans taken from the Agriculturists, Co-operative Credit Bank. During the year the total number of suits for disposal including a balance of 8 from the previous year came to be 200. Of these 190 were disposed of and there remained a closing balance of 10 only at the end of the year. The average duration of suits too in both the courts calls for no comment. The particulars of suits and how they were disposed of are given in Appendix X.

Execution of Civil decrees.

34. The number of applications for the execution of Civil Court decrees again fell off from 485 in the previous year to 300 during the year of report. The total number of applications for disposal with the balance of the preceding year was 353. Of these 328 were disposed of leaving a balance of 25 only at the end of the year which was less than that in the previous year. From the particulars of this branch of the Civil Courts work given in Appendix XII it is satisfactory to note that this work too had received proper attention of the Courts.

Civil Appeals.

35. During the year of report there was no appeal against the decisions of the Sar Nyayadhish but there were only 5 appeals against the decisions of the Nyayadhish in the

Court of the Sar Nyayadhish. All the appeals were disposed of during the year and the closing balance was nil at the end of the year. From the results of appeals shown in Appendix XII it is gratifying to note that both Messrs. Dave and Maviar had as before done their work carefully and conscientiously and that they had maintained its high standard.

36. The number of persons extradited to this State as well as of those extradited by it to other States was 5 and 5 respectively during the year of report. There was no difficulty in obtaining extradition of any of the accused. All the persons extradited to this State were convicted.

Prisons.

37. There is only one Central prison in the town of Wankaner for the whole of the State, as before, and Appendix XIII furnishes particulars regarding prisoners confined in it. The number of prisoners admitted into the prison during the year of report was 48 against 15 in the year before. The increase was due to a large number of Mianas having been convicted and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for offences committed in the beginning of the famine. Throughout the year the prisoners continued to be enjoying good health. There was no jail offence of any importance and the prisoners behaved well. The prisoners are employed on outdoor work besides grinding corn at the State Kothar. The Chief Medical Officer of the State is the Jail Superintendent. The Jail department was under Dr. G. J. Mahimtura L.R.C.P.&c. for the first half of the year and after that under Dr. N. B. Kotak L.M.& S. Their supervision has been strict and thorough and they deserve credit for keeping the unruly Mianas under control.

Registration.

38. Particulars regarding documents presented for registration during the year of report are given in Appendices XIV and XV. There has been an increase this year both in the number of deeds presented for registration and the value of the property dealt with therein. There is a corresponding increase in the fee receipts also. The registration work continued to be performed by the Nyayadhish as before and from the statistics given it appears that it is carefully done.

Municipalities.

59. There has been no change either in the number or constitution of the Municipalities in the State during the year of report. The only Municipality in Wankaner, the capital of the State continues to be a State department and is managed by a separate State establishment. It has no revenue of its own but the expenses are provided from the State revenues. The upkeep of the roads and repairs of latrines and municipal buildings are looked after by the State P. W. D. The regular municipal establishment looks after lighting, Water-

ing and cleaning of the roads and the town. There are public latrines provided at convenient spots on the outskirts of the town and they are kept clean by a special establishment for the purpose. There is abundant supply of good drinking water for the use of the townspeople and special care is taken by the municipal establishment to see that the sources of water supply are not contaminated in any way. The drinking water wells are cleaned by the Municipality and treated occasionally with permanganate of potash. Throughout the year the town has enjoyed very good health and there was no epidemic in the town except few cases of small-pox. Appendix XVI furnishes information about the Municipality.

Rural conservancy

40. The arrangements for the rural conservancy have been the same as described in previous reports. Where the villages are large the main streets therein are kept clean by village scavangers and they are paid from contributions made by the villagers. The by-lanes are kept clean by the people living close by. The Mahal Police officers and the revenue establishment see during their visits to the villages that they are kept clean. There is everywhere good drinking water and the village sites are on high grounds so that they do not become water logged during the rains. On the whole the villages have continued to be very healthy as before. There was no epidemic of any kind except a few cases of Small-pox and Measles in a few villages.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Rainfall

41. During the year of report the monsoon broke out as usual in the third week of June but the rainfall was not sufficient except in the Mesaria Mahal for sowing purposes even till the end of the month. The rainfall during that month measured 1·20 inches in the Tithwa Mahal 3·70 inches in the Mesaria Mahal, 1·84 inches in the Lunsar Mahal and 1·36 inches inches in the town of Wankaner. The month of July too was rainless till the 10th idem, since which date there were small showers of rain till the end of the month. The maximum rainfall recorded during the month was 4·41 inches in the Mesaria Mahal and the minimum 3·30 inches in the Tithwa Mahal. Certain villages in the North and North-West part of the State were almost without rain. These rains however enabled people to sow some fields with cotton, bajri, jowari and pulses. The seed wherever it could be sown germinated well, and would have done well were there good rains thereafter. In August there were a few drizzles in the first week and the whole month was dry. The cereal crops sown in previous months almost withered for want of

moisture but cotton plants seemed to withstand the drought. The maximum rainfall recorded during August was ·79 cents in the town of Wankaner and the minimum 12 cents in the Tithwa and Lunsar Mahals. There was also no rain during the greater part of September and all had given up hopes for any more rain. But a few smart showers of rain in the last week of the month revived hopes for rain and changed the whole situation which would otherwise have been the same as in the famines of 1899–1900 and 1911–12. The rainfall of September measured 5·45 inches in the Mesaria Mahal, 1.15 in the Tithwa Mahal, 1·13 in the Lunsar Mahal and 1·17 in the town of Wankaner. There was good rain in the first week of October too, it being 4·47 inches in the town of Wankaner, 3·30 inches in the Mesaria Mahal, 1·65 inches in the Tithwa Mahal and 5·6 cents only in the Lunsar Mahal. From the figures of rainfall given above it would be observed that it was both deficient and unevenly distributed. The portion of the State to the South of Wadhwan Rajkot Railway was more fortunate than the portion to its North. The cold season this year had set in earlier but in the second week of November it was unusually hot for a few days. This injured the rabi crops. Thereafter the winter was normal till the whole of January but in the end of the first week and beginning of the second week of February it was unusually cold and there was very severe frost which badly damaged the irrigated wheat and the unripe cotton crop. The rainfall and the weather were thus unfavourable this year. The rainfall of the season is given in Appendix XVII.

Crops.

4. The rainfall in June and July was not so good everywhere in the State and it was not possible therefore to sow all the lands. The lands in the Mesaria Mahal and of a few villages in the Tithwa and the Lunsar Mahals were sown. In the rest of the villages sowing was done here and there where the lands were low lying and well saturated with water. The crop grown came out well but the long drought in August and September dried most of the crops except cotton plants in all the villages except those to the south of the Railway line. The crops in the villages to the south of the Railway line too had suffered from the long drought and had there not been timely rains in October those crops and the cotton crop also would have completely failed. But the timely rains saved the situation and it has been possible to get something out of the crops in those villages. The cotton crop wherever it was sown was in a fairly good condition and if it had not been damaged by frost it would have given a fair yield. The irrigated crops of wheat, barley and methi suffered in the beginning from the excess of heat but

with the setting in of the regular cold season they soon gained in vigour and promised to give a very good yield. But unfortunately just at the time of ripening there was very severe frost and great damage was done. In some cases whole fields were damaged and did not yield even a pound of grain. The rabi crops were therefore much below the average.

Variety of Cotton grown

43. The variety of cotton grown in the State is the same as before viz, Kanmeri or Wagadio. As stated in previous reports every care is taken to improve that variety by selection of good unadulterated seed. The cotton is long stapled just like Jhalavad cotton but this year on account of deficient rainfall the staple is not so good as in previous years. The cultivation of Mathia cotton is almost nil now. The very small crop of this cotton is kept and ginned separately and every care is taken to see that the seed does not get mixed with the Kanmeri seed.

Ground nut

44. As stated in previous years' reports the cultivators had found the ground nut crop of the Spanish peanut variety more profitable than other dry crops and they were anxious to extend its cultivation. A large quantity of seed was obtained therefore in the beginning of the last monsoon and distributed to the cultivators. With the first fall of sufficient rain ground nut was sown but the area was only 270 acres. It would have been still larger had the rains been good. The area under ground nut in the preceding year was only 36 acres. The crop this year almost failed everywhere for want of rain. The cultivators have seen the advantages of this crop and they have made up their mind to continue its cultivation. Arrangements have been made to secure the seed required.

Irrigated crops

45. When the rains failed in the beginning of the monsoon the supply of water in the wells too became very limited and it was feared that it would not be possible to raise irrigated crops to any appreciable extent but the rains in September and October increased the supply and the area under irrigated crops was naturally larger than in the previous year. A greater part of land under well irrigation was utilized for sowing fodder crops for cattle and the rest measuring about 1679 acres was sown with wheat, methi and barley crops. The area under sugar cane was 45 acres this year against 19 in the preceding year. This crop also was not so good as in a year with good rains.

Frost and Red rust

46. Although the wheat and barley plants had suffered somewhat soon after sowing on account of unusual heat the later weather was agreeable and they fared well. The crops pro-

mised to give a very good yield. But just when they were in ears a severe frost set in and they were greatly damaged. In some unfortunate cases as stated above whole fields were destroyed. To add to the misfortune there was red rust in some places and that too had its evil share in reducing the yield.

Anna valuation of crops

47. The anna valuation of the various crops grown during the year of report is given in the following table and it is compared with the same in the preceding four years. On average good crop is taken to be 16 annas.

Crops.	Average crop in annas during				
	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Jowar	0	8	8	8	5
Bajri	0	10	7	12	2
Cotton	0	14	16	11	4
Pulses	0	10	10	8	2
Sesamum	0	8	4	6	1·5
Gram	0	6	10	8	10
Wheat (irrigated)	5	13	10	10	9
Barley (do)	4	13	12	12	9
Methi (do)	4	13	10	13	4

Wages and labour

48. Although the year was one of famine the wages of labour both skilled and unskilled had been almost the same as in the preceding year. There was a slight decrease in the wages in the beginning of famine but it soon vanished. The wages again rose to their former level as demand for labour continued. It would naturally be expected that in such hard times the rate of labour must fall but it did not because the labouring classes had savings of previous years and they did not care to accept offer of low wages being not in want of means for livelihood ; the employers had therefore to comply with the labourers' demands.

49. It will be observed from the prices of principal food grains

Prices of food grains

given in Appendix XVIII that they have risen in every case except rice and gram from those ruling in March 1915. This is quite natural as the year under report is one of famine in a greater part of Kathiawar, Gujarat and Rajputana. On a comparison of the prices of these grains as given in Appendix XVIII for the year of report with those ruling in the month of March 1912 that is the last famine they appear to be almost the same. The prices this year were still higher in the beginning of the famine but importation of very large quantities of grain from other parts of the country and a tight money market have eased off the rates a bit. The price of wheat which ordinarily is higher than that of Bajri is lower than that this year. It is probably due to export of wheat having been limited owing to war.

Famine and its Magnitude

50. As stated in preceding paras about rain during the year, nearly two-thirds of the State had very deficient rainfall. That part of the State only is suffering from famine. The total rainfall of the season recorded in that part amounted to 8.55 inches whereas the total rainfall recorded during the famine years of 1899–1900 and 1911–12 was 5·91 and 6·91 inches respectively. The rainfall in the remaining one-third part of the State was 17·38 inches. This too was some 6 inches below the average rainfall in the State. This rainfall if it had been timely and evenly distributed would have made the year in that part of the State a normal one. But it was as stated above very erratic and the crops in that part also have been much below normal. However there was good growth of grass in our large grass reserves which are situated in that part and this proved a great boon to the cattle of the whole State. Looking to the condition as a whole it can be said that the famine this year was not so severe as that of the year 1911-12.

Distress among people

51 The distress among the people was not so great during this famine. In a famine year the people who first begin to suffer are the labouring classes and the poor of the middle classes. But they did not feel its pinch this time. The demand for labour had not been affected and there was employment for it. The condition of the labouring classes as remarked in previous reports had much improved after the famine of 1900 A.D. and they had savings to enable them to tide over a period of difficulty. There was no difficulty also to the poor of the middle classes in getting the usual employment and help from their relatives or well-to-do people. The sources of income being not affected, their condition much improved and the prices of food grains being not so high as in the famine of 1900 there was hardly any great distress

among the peolpe. There was no doubt that the living was expensive but it was not such as in the famine of 1900. During this year's famine there was fortunately hardly any case of starvation or emaciation or one in which the State had to render help to relieve distress. Among cultivators most of them did not require any material help. Those in need of help easily got it either from the Agriculturists' Co-operative Credit Bank or the State. The State had to help only those cultivators who were still its debtors. This had to be done in order that the interests of the State and the Bank may not clash. The Bhayats and the Girasias too had to be helped by loans but this time the help required was not so great as in past famines.

Distress among Cattle

52. It would be right to say that this famine was a famine for cattle. Cattle seem to have suffered most. There being a large area of unculturable waste land in the State available for grazing the cultivators as well as others keep a large number of cattle. There are shepherds, Rabaris, Charans and Matwas who own large number of cattle. Except cultivators all of these people maintain their cattle simply on grazing. The early fall of rain this year produced some grass in waste lands. But as there was a long break in the rains, the growth of grass was not equal to the daily consumption and the cattle began to suffer from starvation in August. But fortunately the rains in the southern part of the State were better than in the other part and the growth of grass was better there. All the Rabaris and others took their cattle therefore to that part. The grazing in that part too would have soon exhausted had there not been good rains everywhere in the end of September and beginning of October. These rains averted a great calamity to cattle. These later rains revived growth of grass everywhere and so the cattle from the southern part were taken by the owners to their villages. This gave rest to the grazing lands and grass reserves in the southern part and as its result there was good growth of grass therein. The grazing in the less favoured part lasted for about three months more and when it exhausted the cattle were again taken to the southern part. In the meanwhile the grass in our reserves in that part was reaped. These reserves were also thrown open for grazing. The grazing was also supplemented from the fields after the harvest was gathered. Although there have been facilities for grazing as described above it can hardly be said to be enough for all the cattle all the time. It is simply enough for keeping them alive and the real period of distress will be the months of May and June. Owners of such large herds of cattle are very

apathetic and ignorant. They would not think of saving only so many of their cattle as would be within their means and disposing of the rest. They tenaciously cling to their view to keep all their cattle and the result is that most of them suffer and die of starvation in the end.

The cultivators' cattle have not suffered at all. Almost all cultivators had reserve fodder with them and they have raised fodder crops everywhere besides the barren stalks of food crops which they had sown by the first fall of rain this year and which withered for want of rain. The State also had a very large stock of grass and it is sold to the people of the State at very cheap rates. Comparing the condition of the cattle during the year of report with that in the famine of 1911–12 which was not so severe as that of 1900, it could be said that this year the distress among cattle is not so severe and the mortality not even one-fifth of that in the previous famine.

Measures for relief to the people.

53. As stated above there was enough private work for employment of those in need of it. However the State had made every preparation to open relief works immediately any necessity was felt for it. The usual State public works of the nature of roads, drainage channels, earthen bunds to prevent washing out of land &c. sinking of new wells, cutting and collecting grass from Vidis where mostly unskilled labour was needed, were carried out during the year but it is striking that at no work was the rate of wages lower than in an ordinary year. Head loads of grass and fuel too fetched unusual prices and this too gave employment to those in need of light work. Thus no relief work was required to be opened during the year.

Gratuitous Relief and Poor Houses.

54. Fortunately there was not a single case of destitution found throughout the State where any State help was required. There was also no case where gratuitous relief was required to be given. As stated supra those in need of work had enough work to maintain themselves and dependants. There was no case of starvation or emaciation and there was no need for opening a poor-house therefore.

Help to the Cultivators.

55. As the preceding two years were good it was anticipated that material help will not be required by the cultivators even in the badly affected part of the State. However with a view to ascertain how far we should be prepared to meet the demand, enquiries were made immediately it was known that the monsoon had failed as to what help in the shape of cash,

food grains and grass would be required by the cultivators throughout the year and statements were prepared as to who should get loan from the Bank and who should be given Taccavi by the State. This had to be done because certain cultivators were still indebted to the State and so if they were givan loans by the Bank the interests of the State and the Bank may clash in recovering the dues. Besides, this was not thought desirable on other grounds also. Under the above arrangement every cultivator in need of cash for purchase of kos, varat, bullocks and seed, grain for food and grass for his cattle was helped in reasonable measures. The State had stored cheap sort of grain such as Bauti and Jowar, and it was given to the cultivators in need of food grains at rates cheaper than those ruling in the Bazar. Grass was also sold to the cultivators at half the rates prevailing at the time. It is no exaggeration to say that not a single cultivator or his cattle was allowed to suffer from the effects of famine.

Resources for help at the disposal of the State.

56. As mentioned in the previous reports the Raj Saheb has drawn up a scheme since 1912–13 to make provision for meeting future famines or lean years. Under that scheme besides setting apart cash as famine reserve fund a certain quantity of grass and cheap grain has to be stored every year. After the famine of 1911–1912 we have been following the scheme. Hardly there has been sufficient time therefore to be well prepared to meet a famine. But this year the famine is not so severe and besides it is confined to a part of the State. So the resources at our disposal are enough. The cheap grain we have stored will still remain in stock after meeting the demands of the people and the same will be the case with grass. As we had not spent much on reserving grass we have been able to sell it cheap to our cultivators and other subjects also. Those who have means to purchase grass have been able to keep their cattle in good condition. It is only the cattle of those who own a large number and have no means to purchase grass that have to suffer.

Cattle Camp.

57. This year there was no need to open a cattle-camp. Well-to-do people could get grass for their cattle though somewhat dearer than in a normal year and the graziers have got grazing for their cattle in waste lands and Vidis. The Rabaries and Matwas in the town of Wankaner would not take their cattle from Wankaner to other parts and as the grazing in the waste lands and Vidis near Wankaner are exhausted the cattle of these people have begun to starve. Relief is necessary for such cattle and the Mahajan of the town has organised means to give relief. Besides local help, deputations were sent abroad and some funds

have been obtained from there also. A committee of volunteers has come forward to take charge and tend to all emaciated cattle. The Mahajan has also been given grass by the State at cost price and this grass is distributed free to the cattle of all such poor people. This arrangement has proved to be a great boon to cattle of poor people. The State has also arranged to sell grass at cheap rates to shepherds &c. on credit. There was no need therefore for opening a cattle-camp.

Forests.

58. As mentioned in the previous reports we have no forests in the State although there has been a very large area of unculturable waste land and the hills. The reason is that both the physical formation of the land and the average rainfall of the State are not suitable for the growth of good trees. Endeavours were made and are still being made to grow useful trees in such lands but so far they have proved a failure. Babul could be grown but it remains very stunted except in some alluvial strips of land in valleys of hills. Such portions are being sown with babuls. The waste land affords however grazing for cattle and some areas are set apart as reserves for grass. The trees of natural growth found in the State are Khakhro, Babul, Gorad and few other kinds. Pipal and nimb trees could be grown but they have to be specially taken care of.

Trades and Manufactures.

59. The trade and manufacture in the State have been the same as in previous years. The trade is local and consists mainly in the disposal of surplus agricultural produce, wool and ghee and dealing in articles required for consumption by the people. The market town for the greater part of the State is Wankaner and those living near Morvi and Rajkot resort to those places. The manufacture is confined to weaving of coarse country cloth as before required for local use. The consumption of such cloth is not much. The Mumnas who used to get work for weaving from Surat now don't get it owing to high frontier customs duties charged at Viramgam on the finished article when it is returned. These people find it very hard for living and they now follow other avocations. The Viramgam frontier duties have hampered the trade of Kathiawar and a representation has been submitted to Government for abolition of the impost.

Endeavours to utilise Minerals.

60. The monopoly given to a Mahomedan trader for preparing China clay from the earth obtainable in this State was continued during the year. The man has been partially successful in his enterprise and has been able to export some material abroad. But it can not yet be said that the material is of the right type as is used for sizing purposes. His recent experiments, he says, give hopes for success and we anxiously await its result.

61. Some samples of clays in large quantities from different parts of the State were sent to the Superintendent, Sir. J. J. School of Art., Bombay, this year for experimenting in pottery ware. He has tried some clays and reported the result. This shows that some of the clays were good for fine pottery works and tiles. A local man has also started manufacture of slate pens and China clay Jars as an experimental measure. His experiment shows partial success and it is hoped that with some more experience his trial may prove successful.

Export and Import Trade.

62. The export and import trade of the State this year was the same as in previous years with the only difference that certain kinds of grain which in ordinary years would not be imported had to be imported in large quantities. The import trade consisted of cloth, piece goods, yarn, rice, food grains, sugar, molasses, salt, spices, groceries, timber, metal, iron, Kerosine oil, tobacco, glassware, tanned leather, articles of stationery and petty other things and the export trade of cotton, wool, raw hides, ghee, coarse locally made cloth and stone to a small extent. The value of import and export trade was roughly Rs. 6,50,000 and Rs 8,50,000 respectively during the year of report. This is almost the same as in previous years.

Customs levies.

63. During the year of report there was no change of any kind either in the system or rate of levying custom duties. The various concessions allowed in previous years were continued this year also.

Ginning factory and Cotton Press.

64. The Ginning Factory and Press had full work during the season of 1915 but it was not so good as in the previous season. In the season of 1915 the factory could not get cotton from places outside the State which used to be brought to it in previous years. This was due to new Ginning factories being opened in or near those localities. However the total quantity of cotton ginned in the season was 71,350 maunds and the number of bales pressed was 7,217 against 1,03,374 maunds and 12,119 bales in the preceding season. The work turned out during the season under notice though less than that in the previous season exceeded that of the seasons before it. The factory afforded work to many people and increased the trade of the State also in various ways.

Public Works.

65. The public works, original and repairs, carried out during the Samvat year 1971, the State's financial year, are given in Appendix XIX. The Electric Installation for the

New Palace and the construction work of the palace were completed during the year. A section of the road to Jadeshwar was also completed with culverts but it could not be metalled owing to want of rain. The P. W. Department continued to be in charge of the Assistant Engineer Mr. Jadavji A. Mehta whose work as before has been very satisfactory.

General condition of the people.

66. There was unfortunately a set back in the general condition of the people this year owing to deficient rainfall as well as war. The improvement in the condition of the cultivators noted during the past two years was wiped out this year. Some had no crops and the crop of some was much below normal. Most of them had therefore to incur debts to enable them to carry through the year. But it is satisfactory that the burden of new debt would not be heavy. They have been able to save all their cattle and if the next season is prosperous they will pay off the debts in a year and will be on a fair way to regain their former condition.

67. The trading classes have also hard times. In the beginning of the famine they gained fairly good profits from grain and cotton but subsequently the prices gave way and they have suffered some loss. Their expenses of living also have been higher than in the previous year. The other higher classes too have been hard hit by the bad times. The condition of all these people has therefore been badly affected

68. The condition of the labouring classes has however remained the same as before with the only difference that the steady improvement in their condition noted in previous years had not continued this year. The reason is that they will not be able to save much this year owing to living being very expensive.

69. The year was a healthy one and there was not much sickness either among cultivators or labourers as would interfere with agricultural operations. The agricultural stock too was free from any disease except that there were few cases of small-pox and foot and mouth disease among them at the close of the year. It was fortunate however that the number of fatal cases was quite small.

Agricultural Stock.

70. Appendix XX shows the agricultural stock and other animals in the State during the year of report as well as in the previous year. There is a slight decrease in the number of bullocks and the number of ploughs. On enquiry it appears that the decrease is not due to any special cause but is the result of accurate statis-

tics. The condition of cattle is not so good this year owing to scanty rains, but it is better than that in the famine year of 1911-12.

Excise.

71. The number of excise shops during the year was the same as in the previous year. They are all situated in the town of Wankaner. The excise revenues during the Samvat year 1971 came to Rs. 3,800/ against Rs. 2,975/ in the previous Samvat year. The consumption of opium is decreasing but the increase in revenue is due to greater concession being allowed to States by Government in the price of opium purchased from Government Depot. The small increase in the revenues from country liquor is due to larger consumption on account of marriages in castes using liquor. For country liquor also it may be said that the ordinary consumption of liquor is not increasing. The liquor shop managed by the State establishment has a very good check on the consumption of liquor. The details of excise revenues are given in Appendix XXI.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure

72. As stated in previous reports the State financial year is the Samvat year and the accounts are kept accordingly. The gross revenues for the Samvat year 1971 including alienations of about a lac of rupees amounted to Rs. 5,50,295 which is less by Rs. 43,070 than that in the previous Samvat year. The decrease is due to the crops being not so good as in the previous year as well as to the low rates realised for the produce owing to war. The total expenditure of the year excluding alienations came to Rs. 3,43,580/. Appendix XXII gives details of receipts and expenditure under the various heads. The closing balance includes the portions of the famine reserve fund and the balance of the deposits on account of the Agriculturists' Co-operative Bank.

Government Loan.

73. As mentioned in the last report the amount of the Government famine loan due at the end of March 1915 was about Rs. 91,000. During the year of report a sum of Rs. 25,000/. has been paid and provision has been made to pay in the near future a further like sum and interest due on the loan. The balance of the loan then remaining will be about Rs. 41.000/ which we hope to pay off and discharge the loan next year if the rains are good. It may be stated that our financial position is on the whole good. Against the small debt of Government loan we have large assets due from the Bhayats Mulgirasias and cultivators

on account of advances given to them as well as our quota to the funds of the Agriculturists, Co-operative Bank. These assets come to abont Rs. 4,00,000. About 95 percent of these assets are good.

Famine Reserve Funds.

74. The year being one of famine we could not lay aside any sum as reserve fund for the famine under our scheme but we had on the contrary to draw on the reserve already made. The hay stacks and the cheap grain we had in store as a part of our famine reserve fund stood us in good stead and proved to be of great help to us to tide over the famine. It may be mentioned however that in the part of the State to the South of the Wadwan Rajkot Railway line we had a very good crop of grass and it has not become necessary therefore to use all the reserve hay stacks. It is hoped that we will have about 20,00,000 lbs. of hay as reserve for future contingenceis. The balance of the reserve hay stocks would have been still more had one of our hay stacks of 8,04,000 lbs. not unfortunately been destroyed by fire

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Hospitals

75. There was no change either in the nature or number of the Medical institutions in the State. The hospital in the town of Wankaner and the dispensary at Tithwa, the headquarters of that Mahal remained open throughout the year and both of them were fully taken advantage of by those in need of medical relief. The additions and alterations in the hospital building at Wankaner referred to in the previous report were completed during the year of report and the hospital has been removed to the original building. Statistics about these institutions are given in Appendix XXIII.

76. During the year of report the total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated at both the institutions was 14,306 against 15,021 in the previous year. The slight decrease is due to the year being a healthy one owing to scanty rains. The number of indoor patients admitted into the Hospital at Wankaner was 84 against 96.

77. The hospital at Wankaner was in charge of Dr. Gajanan J. Mahimtura, L. R. C. P.; L. R. C. S.; L. F. P. S. till he left for the front with the Raj Saheb and after that that of Dr. Narayan B. Kotak, L. M. & S. Dr. Kotak also has during the short time he is here proved like Dr. Mahimtura to be a very capable and popular medical officer and has earned

full confidence of his patients. The work of the medical department has been very satisfactory under both these officers.

Prevailing diseases.

78. During the year of report the diseases prevailing among the people in the State were of the same ordinary type as in previous years. The cases of malarial fevers this year were less than before as the rains were deficient. The year was free from any epidemic except a few cases of small pox and measles in a few villages. The year was throughout very healthy.

Vaccination.

79. The vaccination work is done as before by a special establishment under the control and supervision of the Agency Surgeon. The number of primary and secondary vaccinations done during the year was 1635 and 9 respectively against 1414 and 3 in the previous year. There are nearly 1350 children under one year of age vaccinated this year. It shows that the vaccinators are careful and vigilant in doing their work at proper time.

80. The sanitary arrangements in the State continued to be the same as before. The Municipality looks after the sanitation of the town of Wankaner. The roads and lanes are swept twice a day and the latrines too are kept properly clean. There are dust bins placed at necessary and convenient places in the town and these are emptied daily. The Municipality also sees that the sources of water supply for drinking purposes are not contaminated. In the Moffusil the village community make their own arrangements with the village sweepers to keep their villages clean. The villages are thinly populated and the village sites are on high grounds. Special arrangements are not therefore necessary for the villages. Good drinking water supply and well drained village sites on high ground are the chief wants of villages and it is satisfactory to note that they are not lacking in these respects.

81. The work of extending the town of Wankaner referred to in the preceding year's report has been making good progress. The blocks taken up last year are being built up. There was every probability of more blocks of land being taken up in this area this year but the famine has had its evil effect and very few blocks have been taken. However there is every probability of the whole newly extended site being taken up if we get a few more prosperous years. In the meantime the work of planting road side trees and the making of roads has been progressing steadily.

82. During the year of report there were 30 cases of small pox in 3

Small Pox and Measles.

villages. None of the cases proved fatal. There were a few cases of measles also but they were not fatal.

Plague and Cholera

83. Fortunately the State was free from either Cholera or Plague during the whole year except in one village where there were 4 cases of Cholera in the beginning of the year. Of these 4 cases two proved fatal. Measures were soon taken to check the epidemic and it soon disappeared. A few Mumna weavers residents of the town of Wankaner have been living at Surat for employment. On the out-break of plague in Surat they returned to Wankaner. Arrangements had therefore to be made to see that none suffering from plague got into the town.

Births & Deaths.

84. It will be observed from Appendix XXIV that the number of births during the year was 1459 against 1523 in the previous year, whereas the number of deaths was 559 against 764. These figures are very satisfactory and show that the health conditions of the people are normal. There has been a slight decrease of 64 in the number of births during the year but it can be attributed to the conditions in which poor people have to live owing to famine. The ratio of births and deaths per mille was 44·68 and 17·12 respectively during the year of report against 46·64 and 23·39 in the preceding year. The registration of births and deaths is done by the Police Patels in the Moffusil and by the City Chief Constable in the town of Wankaner. The Mahal Revenue and Police Officers check the work in the Moffusil during their tour and the City Chief Constable and Municipal staff in the town of Wankaner. The work seems to have been carefully done.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Number of Schools and Students.

85. During the year of report there was no change either in the number or nature of the institutions for imparting education to the people of the State. The High-School, the Girls' School and 15 Vernacular Schools for boys had on their registers a total number of 1389 students at the end of the year of report against 1260 in the previous year. The increase of 129 is very satisfactory in a State with a population of 32,653. From statistics given in Appendix XXV it would be observed that there is slight decrease in the number of students in the High-School but there is a steady increase in the number in Vernacular Schools. The total expenditure on education during the Samvat year 1971 amounted to Rs. 11,688 against 11,207 in the pre-

ceding Samvat year. During the year of report the ratio of students to the total population of the State comes to 42·5 per mille against 38·5 in the previous year. The expenditure on account of education per head of population is Rs. 0-5-9.

Examinations and their Results.

86. The examinations this year were held in March 1916 instead of November 1915 as before to suit the arrangements made by Government for holding University Examinations.

The examinations were held by the Head-Master of the High-School assisted by other teachers and the Taluka School Master. The results of the examinations are given in the following table along with those of the preceding year.

Name of School.	1914-15			1915-16		
	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number of pupils passed.	Percentage.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number of pupils passed.	Percentage
1 High School						
Standard VII	11	3	27·3	11	4	36·3
Other Standards	193	87	45·0	194	76	39·1
2 Vernacular Schools						
Below Standard	181	179	93·0	242	222	91·7
Other Standards	563	446	79·0	629	517	82·1
3 Girls' School						
Below Standard	39	35	90·0	55	46	83·6
Other Standards	98	76	77·0	114	89	78·0
4 Drawing Class						
First Grade	10	6	60·0	Elementary 7	0	0
Second Grade	2	2	100·0			
Third Grade	4	3	75·0	Inter 7	0	0
				Third grade 1	1	100

The examination results given above show that the work of the Educational Department has as before been satisfactory except for the Drawing Class.

87. The Primary Education continues to be free as before. This concession, free supply of school books etc. by the State and some charitably disposed people to poor boys and 30 percent of free studentships in the High School have largely contributed to the progress of education in the State. The free studentships in the High School are not given to all the poor boys but only to those of them whose attendance is good and at the same time keep their rank high.

Free Primary Education.

88. The five scholarships established for encouraging Collegiate education among the subjects of the State were given this year to five students as shown in subsequent paras.

Scholarships for College Education.

89. The four Devkunvarba scholarships each of the value of Rs. 10/ per month established to commemorate the memory of the Raj Saheb's late Rajkotvala Raniji Saheb were given this year, two to two students studying in the Junior B. A. Class, one to a student studying for the Intermediate Arts Examination and the fourth to a student preparing for the Previous Examination.

Devkunvarba Scholarship.

90. A Scholarship of the value of Rs. 25/. per mensem founded in memory of the Raj Saheb's late Mandavala Raniji Saheb has this year been given to a student preparing for the L. L. B. Examination.

PadmaRaj kunvarba Scholarship

91. The Haridas Scholarship of the value of Rs. 6/. per mensem was continued to the Girasia student studying for Mechanical Engineering at the Ranchhodlal Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.

Haridas Scholarship.

92. The three King Emperor Edward VII scholarships each of the value of Rs. 5/. per month were given to three deserving but poor boys in the three upper standards of the High School who could not but for the help complete their higher education. The Monghibai Scholarship was also continued to a deserving boy in the High School of the Dasha Shrimali Bania caste as intended by the founder of the Scholarship.

Other Scholarships for the High school.

93. The help given by the subjects of this State doing business in Burma and Africa from funds started by them with the object of helping poor students passing the Matriculation Examination from the High School to enable them to receive College Education was received this year also. The help given by the State and the funds referred to above has been of great benefit to deserving but poor students to receive higher education.

Drawing Class.

94. The results of the Drawing Class this year are not at all satisfactory. Out of the students presented for the Examinations only one passed in the 3rd grade Examination. The Educational Secretary has been asked to enquire and report why the class should have cut such a bad figure although there had been no change in the teaching staff.

95. During the year of report Mr. Jatashanker M. Dave B. A. the Head Master of the High School was in charge of the Educational Department as in the previous year. He has managed the department very efficiently and introduced all the new changes in the curriculum in vogue in Government Schools. He is a strict but sympathetic head of the department and has earned the affection of all.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Horse Breeding.

96. The two stallions, one a Kathiawari and the other an Arab, the remnants of the old Stud are still kept up as a part of the stables and these are serving the local and outside mares. The number of mares covered by the stallions was 28 during the year of report against 36 in the previous year. The stallions are in good condition and capable of rendering further service.

Cattle Breeding.

97. The Rampara Vidi Cattle Farm has been much improved this year. Only selected cows are kept and they are divided into two sections. One is intended for breeding good bullocks for agricultural purposes and the other for milch cattle. For the former we have bought a fine stallion bull from the Northcote Cattle Farm at Chharodi and for the other two Gir bulls have been secured. These bulls have been in the farm for the last seven months and it is not yet time to say anything about the result but there is every hope that the results will be satisfactory. The number of cows is 130 at the end of the year against 107 in the preceding year. The number of calves born during the year was 50 of which 23 were males. The income of the farm during the Samvat year 1971 was Rs. 312 which is less than that in the previous Samvat year. The decrease in revenue is due to our not being able to dispose of young cattle owing to famine. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1440.

Printing Presses.

98. There is only one Printing Press in the State, viz the Amarsinhji Printing Press referred to in previous reports. It remained closed during the whole year.

Libraries.

99. The number of Libraries in the State was the same as in the previous year. Of these the Victoria Jubilee Library in the town of Wankaner is of some importance and the other one at Tithwa, the head quarters of that Mahal is a small institution and subscribes to a few vernacular papers only. The Library in the town of Wankaner gets a substantial help from the State. It has a good stock of both Vernacular and English books to which a fairly good addition is made every year. The Library subscribes to two English and two Vernacular dailies, one bi-weekly and 3 weekly newspapers besides several monthly magazines in English and Vernacular. Besides this the Raj Saheb sends the Sketch and the Bombay Chronicle to the Library. This Library is taken advantage of by good many townspeople and the students of the higher classes of the High school.

Destruction of wild beasts.

100. During the year of report no panther was shot in the State as the Raj Saheb has gone to the front since November 1915.

Destruction of wild boars.

101. The special measures for the destruction of wild boars continued during this year also. Their number is still large and the measures will have to be prolonged or else the damage to crops will be considerable.

Destruction of snakes.

102 During the year of report the number of deaths from snake bites were not so many as in previous years but the granting of rewards for killing of snakes was continued. During the year of report 194 snakes were killed and a sum of Rs. 48-8-0 was given as rewards.

Fairs.

103. The fairs im the month of Shravan were held as usual at the temples of Jadeshwar Mahadev within the limits of the village of Tithwa and of Dholeshwar Mahadev and Nagabava in the town of Wankaner. There was a large attendance of people both from the State and outside but owing to famine their number was less than in the previous year. No offence of any kind was committed at the fairs and the events passed off quietly. The ground rent and fee receipts for stalls within the Wankaner portion of the Gauchar at Jadeshwar and at the two temples in Wankaner amounted to Rs. 143 and 265 respectively this year against Rs. 117 and 212 in the previous year.

104. It is true that as in previous years we had not during the latter half of the year of report the benefit of the able guidance, keen personal interest and thorough supervision of our Maharana Raj Saheb since he proceeded to Europe for active service in connection with the present war. But before he sailed he had left such clear and minute instructions to carry on the administration during his absence that our task was made very easy. All the heads of departments and other officers have helped to their best to carry on the administration with their conscientious and hard work and my hearty acknowledgments are due to them. My special thanks are due to the Deputy Karbhari Mr. Devshanker J. Dave whose unostentatious good work, untiring energy and hearty co-operation have been as before of great help to me to carry on the administration during the Raj Saheb's absence.

Wankaner, D. 20 May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI.
Chief Karbhari,
Wankaner State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high Officials in the Wankaner State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1915–16.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To.	
1	Rao Bahadur Nathabhai A. Desai L. C. E.	Chief Karbhari	1-4-15	31-3-16	
2	Mr. Devshanker J. Dave	Deputy Karbhari and Sar Nyayadhish	Do.	Do.	
3	Dr. Gajanan J. Mahimtura	Hazur Secretary	8-10-15	31-3-16	
4	Mr. Ratansha B. Damri	Private Secretary	1-4-15	30-9-15	
5	„ Devshanker J. Dave	Acting Do.	1-10-15	31-3-16	
6	„ Dr. Gajanan J. Mahimtura L. R. C. P.; L. R. C. S.; L. F.P. S.	Chief Medicial Officer	1-4-15	7-10-15	
7	Narandas B. Kotak L. M. & S.	Do.	8-10-15	31-3-16	
8	Mr. Narbheram T. Maniar	Nyayadhish	1-4-15	31-3-16	
9	Mr. Jatashanker M. Dave B. A.	Educational Secretary	1-4-15	31-3-16	
10	Mr. Jadavji A. Mehta	Assistant Engineer	Do.	Do.	
11	„ Vallabhram C. Bhatt	Police Superintendent	Do,	Do.	
12	„ Bhaichand F. Sheth	Sar Daftari in charge Hazur Treasury	Do.	Do.	

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Wankaner State during the year 1915–16.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code	Yes with suitable changes.	No	
2	Criminal Procedure Code	,,	,,	
3	Law of Evidence	,,	,,	
4	Contract Act	,,	,,	
5	Criminal Procedure Code	,,	,,	
6	Cattle Trespass Act	,,	,,	
7	Jail Act	,,	,,	
8	Hindu Law	,,	,,	
9	Mahomedan Law	,,	,,	
10	Abkari Act	,,	,,	
11	Limitation Act	No.	,,	
12	Rules relating to Prevention of Cruelty to animals	,,	,,	
13	Stamp Act	,,	,,	
14	Registration Act	,,	,,	
15	Salt Act	,,	,,	
16	Gambling Act	,,	,,	
17	Police Rules	,,	,,	
18	Rules for the Management of Encumbered Estates	,,	,,	
19	Shikar Rules	,,	,,	
20	Rules relating to Arms & Ammunition	,,	,,	
21	Mining Rules	,,	,,	
22	Majority Act	,,	,,	
23	Rules regarding Poisonous Drugs	,,	,,	
24	Explosive substances Act	Yes with suitable changes	,,	
25	Rules for Public Conveyances	No	,,	
26	Rules for Cultivation of Hemp	,,	,,	
27	Boiler Inspection Act		,,	
28	Act for the Prohibition of early marriages	,,	,,	
29	Treasure trove Act	,,	,,	
30	Rules regarding Mianas	Yes with suitable changes	,,	
31	Revised Court fee Act	No.	,,	
32	Rules for the conduct of civil cases against agriculturists	,,	,,	
33	Rules regarding weights	,,	,,	
34	Rules for the better control over suspicious characters	,,	,,	
35	Rules for the control of movements of wandering Criminal tribes	,,	,,	
36	Application of the Royal Proclamation regarding trading with the enemy	Yes,	,,	
37	Rules for controlling Printing Presses during War.	Yes with suitable changes.	,,	

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Wankaner State for the year 1915–16.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1 5
Cavalry														Arab and Makrani Bedas as well as the State Police perform Military service when required. The Bhayats and Mul Girasias are liable to perform Military service under certain circumstances.
Sappers														
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry														
Imperial Service Troops														

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police force in the Wankaner State for the year 1915–16.

No.	Description of Police.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost. (yearly).	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally	Punished (Judicially).	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Risaldar	1	35		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	† Vacant
2	Risala Sowars	20	27		...	9	...	...	...	15	...	
3	Irregular Sowars	9	22		...	2	...	...	...	5	...	
4	Irregular Camel Sowars	3	19		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
5	City Chief Constable	1	20	19,820	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
6	Police Jamadar	† 1	20		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
7	Havaldar	1	14		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
8	Full Naik	2	13		...	2	...	...	...	1	...	
9	Lace Naik	3	12		...	3	...	...	...	2	...	
10	First Class Constables	10	11		1	10	...	...	...	7	...	
11	Second Class Constables	= 15	10		...	13	...	...	...	14	...	
12	Third Class Constables	32	9		4	9	...	...	...	15	...	
	Total...	98		19,820	5	50	...	...	...	64	...	

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Wankaner State during the year 1915–16.

No.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Wankaner	66	90	61	100*	61	99	38	70	16	35†	70·37	70·70	70·37	70·70	*One died before he could be sent for trial †This includes seven of the past year. One awaiting tri at the end of the ye

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Wankaner State during the year 1915–16.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remraks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wankaner	1577-4-3	683–4–7	546–12–6	427–7–1	34·66	62·55	

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Wankaner State during the year 1915–16.

No.	Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
		Balance from the past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one Month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.		
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Murder with dacoity...	...	1	1	...	1	12	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	$3 dealt with under sect. 562 of Criminal Procedure Code. §1 handed over to his father being insane. *Three of these underwent imprisonment in the Court house.
2	Rape ...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Grievous hurt ...	...	5	5	5	5	17	17	...	...	1	16	...	...	17	...	...	...	1	0	2	0	0	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	
4	Hurt ...	...	42	42	40	39	79	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	75	..	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	House breaking ...	1	3	4	4	4	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	7	...	...	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Theft and other offences against propery	1	68	69	21	34	44	31$	...	...	2	17	9	...	28	13	1*§	...	5	2	1	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Miscellaneous ...	3	119	122	44	57	92	39	1	1	1	6	29	1	39§	57	...	...	1	3	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total...	5	239	244	115	141	249	94	1	1	4	42	42	1	91	165	1	...	7	5	5	10	5	13	1	2	0	0	0	0	

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Wankaner State during the year 1915–16.

No.	Name of Courts of the State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
					Brought to trial in 1915–16.					Total.									
		Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died escaped or transferred.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hazur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court	8	6	3	...	...	...	..	16	7	19	1	13	5	...	...	...	...	
3	Nyayadhish Court	222	239	8	99	115	30	...	5$	248	257	26	125	89	16	1§	...	...	
	Total...	230	245	11	99	115	30	...	21	255	276	27	138	94	16	1	...	...	

$ Extradited from other States

§ 1 being insane, has been handed over to his father.

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Wankaner State during the year 1915–16.

Name of State.	Tribunal.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed,										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Wankaner	Huzur Court.	3	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sar Nyayadhish Court	14	...	...	9	6	11	7	1	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	17	...	...	11	8	12	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Wankaner State during the year 1915–16.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
		1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
																										M. D.	
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court	2	...	3	3	5	3	5	2	...	1	22296	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2-29	
2	Nyayadhish Court	7	8	288	189	295	197	287	188	8	9	8885	7	180	2	158	18	4	...	...	41	71	5	71	8848	1-15	
	Total	9	8	291	192	300	200	292	190	8	10	31181	7	181	4	158	18	4	...	1	41	71	5	73	8848		

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work–Result of applications for execution of decrees filed in the Courts of the Wankaner State during the year 1915–16.

No.	Tribunals.	Opening Balance of applications.		Value of applications pending at the close of 1915–16.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1915–16.			Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Within 6 months.	Within 12 months.	Above 1 year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Nyayadhish Court	91	53	7390	485	300	19282	576	353	26,672	523	328	20770	53	25	5902	23	2	...	

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Wankaner State, during the year 1915-16.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	
Huzur Court...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	0	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0-5-7	...	...
Sar Nyayadhish Court...	2	...	5	5	7	5	7	5	0	...	1225	1517	4	4	....	...	0	...	...	...	3	1	0-6-11	0-6-29	...
Total...	2	...	6	5	8	5	8	5	0	....	1465	1517	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1			

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIII

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Wankaner State during the year 1915–16.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year	Total. Present year	1914–15	1915–16				
									Rs.	Days	
Wankaner	1	7	48	24	55	7·2	15·8	24	882	15·3	

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the details of Registration of Documents in the Wankaner State, during the year 1915-16.

Name of the Registering Office of the State.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15.	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Wankaner	225	254	68	97	87	95	3	5	32	16	35	41	214	247	1,01,250	2,22,457	9	10	9	6	

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Wankaner State, during the year 1915-16

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized Rs.	As.	P.	Number of deeds.	Value of property Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized Rs.	As.	P.	
Mortgages	68	65,539	...	...	124	2	...	97	38,586	...	...	94	4	...	
Sale deeds	87	36,408	...	...	93	2	...	95	40,524	...	...	99	10	...	
Wills	3	...	...	...	9	...	...	5	...	...	...	15	...	...	
Money bonds	32	5,268	...	...	14	14	...	16	1,43,933	...	...	221	14	...	
Miscellaneous	35	...	...	...	6	8	...	41	...	...	...	10	14	...	
Total...	225	1,07,215	...	...	247	10	...	254	2,23,043	...	...	441	10	...	

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Wankaner State, during the year 1915–16.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1915.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1916	Remarks.
		1914–15	1915–16		1914–15	1915–16		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wankaner	...	...	...	...	4,425	4,120	...	

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the rainfall in the Wankaner State, during the year 1915–16.

State.	April 1915		May 1915		June 1915		July 1915		August 1915		September 1915		October 1915		November 1915		December 1915		January 1916		February 1916		March 1916		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Wankaner	0	0	0	0	1	36	3	50	0	79	1	17	4	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11		29	28	93	23	22	

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in the Wankaner State, during the year 1915–16.

No.	Articles.	During March (past year) lbs. per Rupee.	During March (present year) lbs. per Rupee.	Remarks.
1	Juwar	29	23	
2	Bajri	21	18	
3	Wheat	19	21	
4	Rice	13	13	
5	Mag	21	15	
6	Adad	18	15	
7	Muth	29	22	
8	Gram	20	20	

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Wankaner State during the year 1915-16.

Description of Works.	State Fund.			Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
New Palace at Amar Vilas. ...	12,250			
Compound wall at Amar Vilas...	4,195			
Electric Installation, ...	47,700			
New Office for P. W. D. ...	2,125			
Roads Jadeshwar Road 2500 Motor Road 2700	5,200	4,390	...	
Earthen dams at Nagla stream and Kaiya Vidi. ...	935			
Harisinhji House. ...	515			
Kachhiagala Bundh: ...	1,055			
Telephone lines. ...		885		
Additions and alterations in the Hospital building. ...	3,115			
Other Minor Works. ...	225			
Canals. ...		395		
General repairs. ...		9,745		
Total...	...	...	92,730	

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Wankaner State, during the year 1915–16.

State.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Wankaner.	1914–15	9,036	5,695	800	4,122	223	255	152	3,731	96,476	3,695	...	30	1,555	
	1915–16	8,913	6,690	916	4,790	266	315	178	4,842	1,13,831	3,583	...	31	1,693	

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue in the Wankaner State for the year 1915–16.

Stations:	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Wankaner	1	1630	1	2070	1	100	...	...	3	3800	

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts & expenditure of the Wankaner State, during the Samvat year 1971.

No.	Item.	Rupees.	Total.
	Opening balance ...	1,73,524	
	RECEIPTS.		
1	Land Revenue ...	3,32,875	
2	Jama Sudharo from Bhayats and Mul Girassias ...	8,496	
3	Mandvi Receipts ..	49,654	
4	Revenue of alienated lands ...	1,10,000	
5	Excise Revenue ...	3,800	
6	Judicial ...	4,455	
7	Education ...	780	
8	Other receipts ...	50,235	
9	Recoveries on account of Taccavi advances and other outstanding dues...	42,236	
10	Deposits ...	1,14,865	8,90,920
	EXPENDITURE.		
1	Administration charges ...	44,810	
2	Police ...	32,650	
3	Arab and Makrani Guards ...	2,325	
4	Jail charges ...	880	
5	Education ...	12,075	
6	Alienations ...	1,10,000	
7	Dispensaries [including Vaccination] ...	4,860	
8	Public Works ...	90,894	
9	Dharmada ...	8,740	
10	Pension and allowances ...	9,535	
11	Raj Kharach ...	59,125	
12	Tribute and Khasta Jama ...	23,971	
13	Municipality ...	4,120	
14	Stable ...	8,220	
15	Repayment of Government Loan & interest	97,500	
16	Miscellaneous ...	50,771	
17	Taccavi and other advances ...	53,465	
18	Deposits repaid ...	1,12,480	
	Closing balance.....	1,64,499	8,90,920

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Wankaner State during the year 1915–16.

No.	Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average (both out-door & in-door.)	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
1	State Hospital Wankaner	12,196	84	46	33	3	2	3,840	183·9	
2	Tithwa Dispensary	2,026	...	...	...	...	...	275	29·3	
	Total...	14,222	84	46	33	3	2	4,115	213·2	

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing Vital statistics of the Wankaner State, for the year 1915–16.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1914–15	1915–16			1914–15	1915–16			1914–15	1915–16	1914–15	1915–16	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Wankaner	32,653	1,523	1,459	...	64	764	559	...	205	46·64	44·68	23·39	17·12	

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Wankaner State during the year 1915-16.

Number of schools		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Total	Remarks.
1914-15	1915-16		1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	High Schools	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.		
1	1	High School	216	205	194·7	191·3	5,775				
15	15	Primary Schools for boys including Urdu School	863	959	718	776·3			4,916		
1	1	Primary Girls' School	181	225	146·7	186·5			995		
17	17	Total...	1,260	1,389	1,059·4	1,154·1			11,686		

Wankaner, 20th May 1916.

NATHABHAI A. DESAI,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Wankaner State

for the year 1916-17.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area of the State	...	...	*417 Sq. miles.*
Area of the Talukdari village of Khasta in the Ahmedabad District-	...	...	*8 Sq. miles.*
Population (Census of 1911)	...	...	*32,653*
Gross Revenue (excluding alienations) as per average of past 5 years.	...	...	*Rs. 4,32,000*
Tribute and Jortalbi	...	...	*Rs. 18,879.*

Ruler of the State-Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji Bahadur K. C. I. E. Raj Saheb of Wankaner, aged 38 years, representing the Senior branch of the Zala Family.

Raj Saheb's Return from the Front.

Amongst the noteworthy events of the year may be mentioned first the return of the Raj Saheb from the front where he had volunteered his services in the terrible conflict which is now raging in the West between the powers of barbarism and darkness on the one hand and justice, liberty, humanity and civilization on the other. It has been mentioned in the last year's report that he sailed for France on 14th November 1915. Soon after this he was presented with an honorary Commission as a Captain in the British Army and was assigned certain duties under the Base Commandant. On the 18th March 1916 Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress were graciously pleased to do him the honor of receiving him in audience.

He had then to go to the north of France whence he was obliged to return to India in July 1916 in order to take part in the wedding of his eldest daughter with H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Mayurbhanj.

2. On the 12th July 1916 when the Raj Saheb landed at Bombay he was accorded a very warm, cordial and enthusiastic welcome both by his Bombay admirers as well as his friends, Bhayats, officers and ryots who had gone there specially to receive him. He left for Wankaner some two days after and on his way he received ovations at many stations especially at Surat, Ahmedabad, Viramgam, Wadhwan Camp and Than from crowds of people that had assembled there to express their feelings of devotion and affection towards him. It may be noted *en passant* that many of Wankaner weavers are now, owing to the Viramgam frontier troubles, doing their business at Surat but their affection and regard for their beloved and popular Prince are unimpaired and they actually vied with each other in showing their spontaneous outburst of affection and loyalty towards their Ruler who has the interests and welfare of his subjects at heart. The enthusiasm displayed on this occasion by people at Wankaner and their feelings of joy on seeing their Ruler back amongst them were indescribable.

Marriage of Raj Saheb's eldest Kunvari Saheb with H. H. The Maharaja of Mayurbhanj State.

3. Another event of equal importance was the marriage of Kunvari Shri Takhtakunvarba Saheb, the eldest daughter of the Raj Saheb with H. H. Maharaja Saheb Shri Purnachandrasinh Bhanjdeo of Mayurbhanj State (Orissa). This alliance as reported last year was agreed upon at the time the Raj Saheb was at the front and the usual Tilak ceremony was performed by Rao Bahadur Nathabhai A. Desai, Chief Karbhari of this State, at Baripada the capital of Mayurbhanj on 27th January 1916 in a Darbar specially held by Mr. C. L. Phillips, I. C. S., the then Superintendent of that State. In August 1916 Rautrai Saheb Shree Damchandrasinh Bhanjdeo, the uncle of the Maharaja arrived at Wankaner with the customary Samurta presents. A Darbar was held for the purpose and was largely attended by friends, relatives and Bhayats of the Raj Saheb as well as by officers and citizens of Wankaner. The 27th of January 1917 was fixed as an auspicious day for the marriage. The bridgegroom party consisting of the Maharaja, his uncles and cousins, the Chiefs of Porahat and Nilgiri, the Yuvraj of Barpali, Mr. L. E. B. Cobden Ramsay, C. I. E.; I. C. S., Political Agent of Orissa Feudatory States, Mr. J. E. Scott, M. A.; I. C. S., Superintendent, Mayurbhanj State, Sardars, Officers and others arrived at Wankaner by a special train at 6 p. m., the 26th January

1917. After usual honours at the Station the honoured guests were taken to a Shamiana where the customary 'Nauchhawar' ceremony was gone into by all Bhayats, officers and citizens then present. After formal introductions the guests proceeded in a procession to the Purnachandra Bhuvan Bungalow in the Amar Vilas Garden, both the Maharaja Saheb and the Raj Saheb riding on an elephant. The next day, the 27th of January 1917 being fixed for the wedding, the marriage procession started at about 9 p. m. from the Purnachandra Bhuvan and arriving at the Ranjit Vilas Palace, took part in the amusements and entertainments then going on there and left it at about 2 a. m. for Amar Vilas Palace where the *Hast Melap* ceremony was performed exactly at 3 a. m. (early morning of 28th). Further ceremonies lasted for some two hours after which the wedding party returned to their residence amid the blessings and good wishes of the guests and people assembled.

Notable Guests.

4. Among the guests who honoured the auspicious occasion the following Princes, Kumar Sahebs and friends merit a special mention.

(a) PRINCES AND KUMAR SAHEBS.

1 His Highness the Minor Rana Saheb of Porbandar.

2 His Highness Maharana Sir Ghanshyamsinhji, K. C. S. I., Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra.

3 His Highness The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot.

4 His Highness The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan.

5 The Thakore Saheb of Lathi.

6 Yuvraj Shri Bhojrajji Saheb, heir-apparent, Gondal.

7 Maharaj Kumar Shri Umaidsinhji Saheb, heir-apparent of Shahpura (brother-in-law of the Raj Saheb).

8 K. S. Gambhirsinhji Saheb and K. S. Mangalsinhji of Vala (brothers-in-law of the Raj Saheb). They were accompanied by K. S. Pratapsinhji of Dared.

9 K. S. Raydhanji of Tera.

10 K. S. Nanbha of Tera.

11 The Thakore Saheb of Kalukhera.

12 The Rana of Barwaha.

13 The Talukdar of Khirasara.

14 K. S. Natwarsinhji of Dhrangadhra.

15 K. S. Natwarsinhji of Ganod.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranjitsinhji, K. C. S. I., Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, a personal friend of the Raj Saheb who always takes interest in his welfare was unable to grace the occasion on account of the sad bereavement in his family owing to the sad loss of his beloved mother. He however was kind enough to pay the Raj Saheb a flying visit on the 23rd, just four days before the day of the marriage.

(b) EUROPEAN FRIENDS.

1 L. Graham Esquire, I. C. S. Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

2 Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Berthon, Political Agent, Halar Prant and Mrs. Berthon.

3 W. P. Cowie Esquire, I. C. S., Political Agent, Jhalawar Prant.

4 Lieutenant Colonel P. P. Kilkelly M. B. B. Ch. (Dub.) I. M. S. (retired) Agency Surgeon, Kathiawar.

5 Miss H. M. Fielding, Lady Superintendent, Barton Female Training College, Rajkot.

The Agent to the Governor, E. Maconochie Esquire, I. C. S, who had kindly consented to be present on the occassion was unable to do so on account of his indifferent health just at the time of the marriage.

(c) INDIAN FRIENDS.

1 Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey Kt.

2 Sheth Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji

3 Mr. H. B. Kotak, Dewan, Rajkot State

4 Mr. G. B. Munshi, Barrister-at-Law

State Deputations

5 The following States sent their representatives on this occassion.

Baroda, Cutch, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Morvi, Rutlam, Rajpipla, Dhrol, Limbdi, Wadhwan, Chuda, Vala, Manavadar, Vadia, Muli, Maliya, Kotda-Sangani, Mengani, Sunth-Rampur, Gavridad, Shapur and Kala Kanker.

6. At about 4 P. M. of 28th January 1917 a Darbar was held at the Ranjit Vilas Palace where the Raj Saheb received Poshaks presented by different State deputations and other local and outside nobility and gentry.

7. A banquet was given by the RajSaheb in the same Palace at 8 P. M. in the evening and was largely attended to. It was here that the RajSaheb proposed the toast of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and in doing so he in the course of his address said:—

Banquet.

"Amidst all the festivities of the occasion one cannot for a moment turn his thoughts away from the great terrible war in Europe-a war unprecedented in its scale, magnitude and horror in the annals of the world. The British Empire and her allies are fighting for the imperishable ideals of freedom and justice against a foe who has subverted all laws of morality and whose ideal is the assertion of might against right and who to impose his will on the world is fighting this war with a total disregard of all the dictates of humanity. Ladies and gentlemen, men, munitions and money are the three essential constituents of victory in this great war and so far as my State is concerned I take this opportunity of expressing my very deep sense of gratefulness to His Imperial Majesty's Government for their having kindly accepted the offer of my services at the Front, where, after having performed my humble part of duty I returned last year. As for money, I and my people have done what the humble resources of my State could permit to contribute to the War Funds and on this occasion of the celebration of my daughter's nuptials it gives me great pleasure to announce a further sum of Rs. 5,000 as a donation to the Lady Willingdon's Women's Branch of War Relief Fund. I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without alluding to the other important event. I mean the selection of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner to represent Indian Chiefs at the coming War Conference in England. Reputed as the Maharaja is with high administrative capacity, endowed as he is with a deep political insight and fully conversant as he is with various Indian problems, I know I echo the feelings of the Chiefs assembled here that his selection commands our united approbation. I have not the privilege to know him personally but what I have known of His Highness through my esteemed friend His Highness The Jam Saheb whose genial presence I so sadly miss to-day I can say that no better selection could have been made. It is an honour bestowed on all the Native States and I sincerely rejoice to express the sense of gratefulness to His Imperial Majesty's Government—a sense in which all my Brother Chiefs assembled here heartily join for their having so justly accorded to the Native States a right of representation at the Imperial Conference and for their having thus recognised the Native States as so many important constituents of the Empire."

On the toast being fully responded to, the RajSaheb proposed the health of his guests in the following terms:—

"I now propose a toast of health and happiness of the honoured guests conspicuous amongst whom is the regretted absence of Mr. Maconochie, the Agent to the Governor Kathiawar, who has by his excellent qualities of head and heart endeared himself to one and all in the Province. His singularly impartial conduct of affairs, chastened with broad sympathy and his earnest desire to promote the good of the Province have deservedly earned him universal respect. We all sadly miss him here. His presence would have been a source of immense pleasure to me but his sudden illness has to my great disappointment which I know you all share has prevented him from being present here. I wish him rapid recovery. Next to him I cannot but mention my sincere and valued friend Colonel Berthon who has been a constant and unvarying well wisher of mine and my State and to whose indefatiguable energy and untiring zeal I owe the success of all the functions connected with the marriage. It would be ungrateful not to mention along with him my friend His Highness Raj Saheb Sir Ghanshyamsinhji for whose valuable assistance and presence here I feel much thankful. I cannot help mentioning how thankful I have been to Mr. Cobden Ramsay, The Political Agent, Orissa, who has kindly accepted my invitation and graced this occasion at great personal inconvenience.

It would be difficult to mention all and invidious to omit any and hence I take leave to heartily thank all the guests particularly my friend, the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot for their having so kindly honoured me with their presence here."

His Hghness The RajSaheb of Dhrangadhra then proposed the toast of the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj. It was a short one eulogising the Maharaja's career at the College in his studies as well as in sports. L. F. B. Cobden Ramsay Esquire, Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States replied on behalf of the guests and proposed the toast of the Raj Saheb. Lastly Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey proposed the toast of the success of the British Empire and her allies in the present war. The banquet being over there was a display of fireworks.

Prize Distribution, Address and Concessions.

8. In the morning of the 29th an address was presented by the citizens of Wankaner to the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj after which prizes were distributed to all the boys and girls receiving education in the Wankaner State at the hands of the Maharaja. In announcing several concessions to the public on the occasion the Raj Saheb said:—

" I don't believe so much in making secondary education free as I do in Primary Education being free. But yet I am against raising fees and what little revenue my State derives from the nominal fees taken for imparting secondary education I propose henceforth to devote to the opening and maintenance of a Commercial Class wherein Book Keeping, Typewriting &c. will be taught to such of the students who either for want of means or for want of capacity cannot advance their studies beyond Fifth or Sixth Standard in English.

When my subjects have so well discharged their duty on this occassion it behoves the State as well to make some announcements which might go even a little to give them some relief. Hence I declare that

(1) Taccavi to the cultivators to the extent of about Rs. 17,000 to be remitted.

(2) Chalu Vero on State land sites in the Town of Wankaner to be sold henceforth to be discontinued.

(3) State share of wheat in the village of Khasta till now realised at the rate of 44 percent to be recovered henceforth at the rate of 40 per cent.

(4) Three convicts of good character and with short sentence in balance to be set at liberty. Other convicts of good character to get a remission of one month per each year of sentence inflicted upon them."

9. On 30th January 1917 the bridegroom party left for Baripada by a special train which left Wankaner at 7·30 P. M. Some of the distinguished guests also left the same day and thus passed off very smoothly and successfully the most important occurrence of the year-a first of its kind since the installation of the RajSaheb. It remains only to be added that our heartfelt thanks are due to all those who have rendered us assistance on this occassion especially H. H. The RajSaheb of Dhrangadhra and Lieutenant Colonel Berthon.

10. The year's report relating to the RajSaheb's family will not be complete unless we mention that it was in this year that Yuvraj Shri Pratapsinhji, the heir apparent joined the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. This was done on 12th December 1916. The RajSaheb also sent K. S. Pravinsinhji, the eldest son of the late K. S. Vijaysinhji of Lathi to the College in company with his son. K. S. Vijaysinhji was a co-student with

Yuvraj Shri Pratapsinhji, the heir apparent joined the College.

the RajSaheb in the same College and was a friend of him. Out of regard for his late friend the RajSaheb undertook to pay his son's College expenses and got him admitted there along with his son. With the permission of the College Council we have arranged for the board and lodging of both the Kumars with Mr. Mayne, the Principal.

The RajSaheb's visits to other places.

11. On his way back from the front the RajSaheb stayed about two days at Bombay during which time he paid an informal visit to His Excellency the Governor. He again visited Bombay in November to take part in the fancy fete and the grand War Sale organised by and conducted under the able guidance of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and patronised it by purchasing articles and otherwise. Amongst the visits of the RajSaheb to other places one to Bhavnagar in the month of October requires a special mention. There he was invited by H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar to witness a Hari Kirtan performance called Belgium Akhyan prepared under the directions of Her Highness the Maharani Saheb with a view to supplement the War Relief Fund by giving away the proceeds thereof to it. The RajSaheb's visit to Rajkot in the month of July 1916 to see the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, after his return from the front, his visit to Dhrangadhra in the middle of January 1917 and to Jamnagar in February 1917 complete the list of his visits outside the State.

Visits of other Chiefs & Political officers to Wankaner.

12. Besides those who visited Wankaner at the time of the marriage the following personages happened to be here in the year of report.

(1) His Highness Sir Bhavsinhji, K. C. S. I., Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar gave a flying visit on 24th August 1916.

(2) His Highness The Minor Rana Saheb of Porbandar paid a visit on 16th September 1916.

(3) His Highness Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G. C. I. E., Rao Saheb of Cutch graced the capital on 24th October 1916.

(4) Dr. J. H. Walsh, L. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.; D. P. H. Agency Surgeon, Kathiawar was here on Vaccination / Inspection tour on 13th November 1916.

Measures in aid of the War Relief Fund

13. The offer of the RajSaheb to give a 60 H. P. Berliet Motor Car to the Red Cross Society at Delhi for the use of the wounded soldiers as reported last year was accepted and the car was given away in the month of May 1916,

other substantial help which the Raj Saheb announced on the occasion of his daughter's marriage was of the sum of Rs. 5,000/- directed to be paid towards the Lady Willingdon's Women's Branch of War Relief Fund. This was over and above the sum subscribed by him in October for clothes, for War Hospital and other sundry assistance he gave at the grand War Sale as mentioned above. At the Ahmedabad Women's fancy fete and war sale the Raj Saheb sent two cubs, one of a lion and the other of a leopard, the proceeds whereof were to go to the relief fund. In March 1917 when the new War Loan was announced by the Government of India the Raj Saheb held a meeting of the citizens at Wankaner and explained to them the terms and benefits of the new loan. He himself then announced his intention to purchase a loan of Rs. 50,000 with further wishes that the interest of half of that loan was during the continuance of the war, to be placed in the hands of His Excellency Lord Willingdon to be utilized in such purposes as His Excellency deemed proper.

Political relations

14. Our political relations with the neighbouring States have continued to be friendly as in the previous years and there is nothing which requires a special mention.

Changes in the staff

15. There have been many changes in the personnel of the staff this year as will be seen from Appendix I. Rao Bahadur Nathabhai A. Desai, the Chief Karbhari and Dr. Gajanan J. Mahimtura, the Chief Medical Officer both resigned their posts in the month of February 1917, the former on account of his ill health and the latter in order to follow an independent practice in Bombay, his native place. Mr. Devshanker J. Dave, the Deputy Karbhari was appointed as Chief Karbhari and the post of the Chief Medical Officer was not filled up till the close of the year. Mr. Harilal H. Pandya, L. Ag.; M. Sc in Agriculture was appointed Private Secretary to the Raj Saheb and he took charge of the post on the 2nd January 1917. Mr. Jattashanker M. Dave, the Head Master and Educational Secretary having gone on two years' leave from August 1916 for further studies the post was filled up first by a temporary appointment of Mr. Maganlal V. Sheth and then by the appointment of Mr. Ranchhodlal B. Shah.

16. To appreciate the long and meritorious services of Rao Bahadur Nathabhai A. Desai as also that of Dr. Mahimtura and in order to announce the appointment of the new Chief Karbhari, the Raj Saheb held a special Darbar on the 28th of February 1917 where after dwelling at length upon the services so very ably rendered to the State by Rao Bahadur Nathabhai during the period of last 18 years and after expressing his sa-

tisfaction for the services rendered by Dr. Mahimtura and Mr. Devshanker the new Chief Karbhari he presented them all with the usual Poshaks. The Raj Saheb has also been pleased to place on record his high appreciation of the services rendered by Rao Bahadur Nathabhai A. Desai as will be seen from the Raj Gazette of 1st April 1917.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

Revenue System

17. The revenue administration of this State is conducted on the principle of Bhagbatai system except in regard to a few villages where a system of cash assessment has been introduced of late. In the Bhagbatai system the levy is of a double nature partly in kind and partly in cash. The proportion of demand is however not uniform throughout the State. It varies with the nature of land as well as the class of cultivators. But the proportion once established is not liable to sudden fluctuations and is followed for a number of years without any alterations unless circumstances appear which may give rise to an occasion, in the interests of the State or the cultivators, to do so.

Temporary Modifications in the levy

18. The temporary modifications in the proportions of the levy of land revenue sanctioned last year owing to the failure of the previous monsoon gave much relief to the cultivators. These modifications were meant only for a year and were in consequence cancelled in the year under report and the rules prevailing in ordinary years were directed to be reverted to.

Introduction of Cash Assessment System

19. The system of cash assessment as lately introduced into the State is now inforce in some 5 villages. We were not able to make any addition to the number in the year of report owing to the recent bad years, but as the cultivators seem to be realising the advantages of the system we hope to be able to make good progress in this behalf in the near future.

Status of Cultivators

20. The position of cultivators of the State is not like that of what they are termed tenants-at-will in British India. Though they have no permanent occupancy rights over the lands cultivated by them and the homestead appertaining thereto, they are not liable to be turned out from their lands at one's pleasure. So long as they cultivate their lands properly and pay the State dues honestly they are

treated like permanent tenants and instances abound in number in which pieces of land have been held by the same families for generations together. The cultivators also receive help for sinking or constructing wells, improving lands and for building their houses.

Land Revenue system in the Village of Khasta.

21. The system of land revenue in our village of Khasta in the Dhandhuka Taluka of the Ahmedabad District is governed by our Dharo of 1967 St. which lays down rules for the recovery of the State's share. It has long since been in force and has been working very satisfactorily. With a view however to further improve the condition of cultivators the Raj Saheb was pleased on the auspicious occasion of his eldest Kunvari Saheb's marriage to annouce a reduction in the State's share in the produce of wheat in Khasta. Under the Dharo the State was entitled to a levy of 44 maunds out of 100 of the produced wheat. But the State would now recover only 40 instead of 44. It is hoped this concession will be much appreciated by the Khasta cultivators and a few of them who have still adhered to the old method of malpractice will put a stop to it.

Waste Lands taken up and Kardai land not sown in the previous year sown.

22. About 202 acres of waste land was taken up and brought under cultivation during the year of report. But it is necessary to remark that an appreciable portion of Kardai land (land for which cultivators have agreed to pay State dues) remains unsown every year. This portion was much larger last year owing to famine conditions. This year nearly half of the portion has been sown, the other half still remaining untouched. This was partly due to the inferior quality of land mostly in the Mahals of Lunsar and Mesaria and partly to the irregularity of the Monsoon. The State can under the rules charge the cultivators Padtar Vighoti for this land but no such charges were made except in the case of a few who had knowingly kept their lands padtar. A strict vigilance and timely advice to the cultivators by local vahivatdars is necessary which if properly exercised will benefit the State and the cultivators alike in the near future.

23. In view of the changes in the ordinary land revenue system last year owing to famine the Santi Vero and the cash assessment recoverable in the Samvat year 1972 were remitted in the greater part of the State as reported last year. The amount recoverable from a few villages was thus only Rs. 28,900 which was all recovered by the end of that year. This year being a prosperous one no orders for any such remission or suspension have been necessary to issue.

Coercive measures

24. No coercive measures for the recovery of land revenue were resorted to in the year of report.

Taccavi advances

25. Taccavi advances to cultivators for food purchase of bullocks &c, during the Samvat year 1972 amounted to Rs. 17213 as against Rs. 16,341 in the last year. The increase was due to the failure of the previous monsoon. It is however not so great as it ought to have been for, all those cultivators who are not indebted to the State now avail themselves of the Agriculturists' Co-operative Bank for the purpose. The amount recovered in Samvat 1972 out of the advances made in previous years owing to the last bad year was only Rs. 9053 as against Rs. 17,295 in the preceding year.

Agriculturists' Co-operative Bank

26. The Agriculturists' Co-operative Credit Bank started in 1910 A. D. proved a veritable blessing to cultivators who in the absence of such a Bank would have been obliged to pay very exorbitant rates of interest to merchants in the year of report, preceded as it was by a famine year. The instalment recoverable as contribution towards the funds of the Bank in the St. year 1972 was not recovered owing to famine whereas on the other hand the Bank was obliged to remit the contributions of a few of the cultivators who gave up cultivation. The capital of the Bank at the end of the year St. 1972 was therefore only Rs. 1,16,955 consisting of Rs. 55,385 subscribed by cultivators, Rs. 56,200 by the State and Rs. 5,370 Reserve Fund. Out of this capital Rs. 79,815 were lent at a low rate of interest to cultivators and Rs. 5,040 were invested in shares, leaving a balance of Rs. 32,100 on hand. The annual meeting of the members of the Bank was held during the year under the presidentship of the Chief Karbhari when the statements of accounts showing the position of the Bank were examined and several questions of importance were discussed. The profit made by the Bank during the Samvat year 1972 came to about Rs. 1871-12-1 and the expenditure was only Rs. 850-11-2. The working of the Bank was thus satisfactory.

Model and Experimental Farm.

27. A model and experimental farm was started from January 1917 under the supervision of our Abadi Officer Mr. H. H. Pandya L. Ag. M. Sc. The farm about 260 bighas in area is located on the banks of the Machhu river near Kerala where there is a great natural storage of water and furnishes a fine example of variations in depth and texture of the soil. This would help to make experiments of the cultural methods to be adopted in growing crops of the State. In the development and organization part of the Farm it is

intended first to make a part of it a self supporting one and secondly to run the major portion at a reasonable profit on the investments by applying all the principles of scientific agriculture. The principal lines of work are (1) the experiment of crop product by tillage, seed selection, manuring and all cultural methods (2) use of foreign plough and improved machineries. Sugarcane is the crop first taken in hand and about 25 Bighas are planted with it and complete arrangements have been made to cultivate other economic crops of the State by the following monsoon. It is good to report that the sugarcane crop is making a very fine stand.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

(1) Legislation.

Legislation.

28. The laws and rules in force in the State are shown in Appendix II the last three being introduced in the year under report. In all matters not provided therein the State Courts generally follow the principles of equity and good conscience as determined and observed in the English Courts and often seek guidance from the decisions of the High Courts of Judicature in India and the Privy Council.

(b) MILITARY POLICE.

Military Force.

29. No regular military force is for the present maintained by the State in as much as any need arising for it can be supplied by the Arab and Makrani Bedas, the regularly drilled police force as well as by Bhayats and Mul Girassias who are liable to perform military service. Appendix III is therefore blank.

Police.

30. Appendix IV gives particulars of the Police Force at the close of the year of report. As the vacancies at the close of the last year have all been filled up the total number at the close of the year of report is 101 as against 97 of the last year. There were no dismissals and the departmental punishments awarded to the members of the force are much diminished. There are 27 this year as against 50 last year who are thus dealt with. But with this diminution we also mark a falling off in the number of educated persons serving in this department. Last year there were 64 who could read and write whereas this year the number comes only to 48. There was no change during the year in the arms with which the Police force is supplied.

Village Police.

31. The total strength of the village police during the year of report was 195. They consist of Police Patels, Pagis and Pasaitas and are distributed in villages having regard to the bulk of each village, its situation and the necessities of postal communication. They all perform Police duties in the villages under the direction and control of the Chief Constables. They also assist the revenue officials in revenue duties. These persons worked very hard in the year of report specially at the time of the marriage occasion.

Ratio of the Police Force to Population and to Square Mile and Expenditure.

32. The ratio of the police force including the village police is 9·76 per thousand of population and ·76 per square mile of the State's area. The total expenditure of the Police force including the village police during the year of report amounted to Rs. 34,280 as against Rs. 34,975 in the previous year. The cost of protection comes to Rs. 1–0–9 per head of population.

Working of the Police.

33. Appendix V shows the number of offences of which the Police took cognisance in the year of report. It also shows the number of accused arrested therefor and sent for trial. A comparision of these figures with those of the last year also shown therein will show at a glance that there has been a decrease both in the number of offences and of the accused arrested. The decrease however is not a real decrease in as much as the number of offences committed and persons arrested during the last year with which the figures of this year are compared had gone exceptionally high owing to famine conditions. This year's figures have not reached the normal condition but on the whole the working of the Police department seems satisfactory when we see that the Police have been able to maintain the percentage of the result of trials.

Property stolen.

34. The value of the property stolen during the year was Rs. 1,765 as against Rs. 683 last year as Appendix VI will show. The increase is no doubt very great but a comparision of the figures with those of property recovered will show at the same time that the Police have worked well in performing their part of the duty on this head. The percentage of recoveries comes to 70·72 as against 62·55 last year and 34·66 in the year before.

Efficiency of the Police.

35. The particulars given in Appendices V and VI show that both the number of offences and the number of accused concerned therein have decreased this year, that the percentage of convictions comes to about the same as in the last year and

though property of more value was stolen this year the percentage of recoveries exceeds much that in the last two years. This is really creditable to the Police Department.

Serious Offences.

36. Appendix VII shows that some 167 offences were committed during the year of report as against 259 in the preceding year. Among the serious offences one was of rape, one of grievous hurt, one of robbery and three of house breaking. The remaining offences were either of hurt, theft or other minor matters, and include 6 offences committed under the Early Marriage Prohibition Act. The fall in the number of offences is due to the fact that labour is now-a-days becoming dearer which induces people to earn an honest livelihood by personal work rather than resort to commit such offences as petty thefts. The same reason accounts for a decrease in the number of offences of hurt. People who are busily engaged would find no time for fighting with each other. Out of 152 persons apprehended for the offences 57 were convicted of whom 56 met the punishments detailed in the Appendix and one was dealt with under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 79 were either acquitted or discharged and 16 awaited the trials at the close of the year. This was because in the latter part of the year Officers of the State were busy doing works in connection with the marriage festivities in the royal family. In the six offences committed under the Early Marriage Prohibition Act the accused were all found guilty and fined.

(c) *ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.*

Constitution of Courts.

37. For the administration of Justice, both Civil and Criminal, there have been during the year the following three Courts in the State with the powers given below.

(1) The Huzur Court. It is the highest Court of Justice in the State and is presided over by the RajSaheb and the Chief Karbhari.

(2) The Court of the Sar Nyayadhish who exercises the powers of a Sessions Judge and District Magistrate in Criminal matters. In Civil matters all original suits of the value above Rs. 2,000 and all appeals from the decisions of the Nyayadhish Court lie here and as regards the rest the powers of a District Judge are exercised.

(3) The Court of the Nyayadhish with the powers of a First Class Magistrate in criminal matters and having jurisdiction to hear civil suits upto Rs. 2,000. The Nyayadhish also exercises the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge in monetary suits up to Rs. 50.

38. Appendices VII and VIII show the number of offences committed and the number of persons dealt with by the Courts of the State during

the year of report. It will be observed that there remained none awaiting trial at the close of the last year. The offences committed during the year and the persons charged therewith were respectively 167 and 152 as against 239 and 249 in the preceding year. Out of these 152 persons one was committed to the Court of Sessions and received his trial there. One was put upon his trial by the same Court as District Magistrate and 144 persons were finally dealt with by the Nyayadhish leaving a balance of 16 persons to be tried in the new year. The reasons as regards the decrease in the number of offences and those for the undisposed of work are given in para 36 supra.

Criminal Appeals.

39. There were preferred in all 8 criminal appeals during the year, 2 of them being in the Huzur Court and 6 in the Sar Nyayadhish Court. All of them were disposed of. It will be seen from Appendix IX that in six appeals the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed, in one the sentence passed was modified and in one the proceedings were quashed. The result of the appeals shows that the work of the criminal courts was as satisfactory as in the preceding years.

Civil Justice.

40. The number of civil suits filed during the year was 299 as against 192 last year. All these were instituted in the Nyayadhish Court none of them being of an amount above Rs. 2,000/- The year under report being a prosperous one there has been a slight improvement in the number of suits though the number is much below that in the year 1914-15. This is due partly to the last famine year and partly to the facilities given by the Agriculturists' Co-operative Credit Bank to cultivators who have since its inauguration left off going to merchants who used to charge them exorbitant rates of interest. One case pending before the Sar Nyayadhish Court as shown in the column of the opening balance in Appendix IX was disposed of during the year. The Nyayadhish Court had 9 cases pending disposal at the close of the year which with the above number of 229 filed during the year made a total of 238. Out of these 203 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of only 35. The value of suits filed was Rs. 14,782. The average duration of suits in both the Courts is given in the said appendix and will speak for itself.

Execution of Civil Decrees.

41. Appendix XI furnishes information regarding the results of applications for execution of civil decrees. The number of applications that remained undisposed of at the close of the last year was 25 and in the year of report 396 new applications were submitted which brought the total to 421. Out of these 323 were disposed of leaving a balance of 98. The reason why so many

remained undisposed of can be accounted for by the fact that this work of civil courts was to a certain extent hampered by the effects of the last bad year. It is also necessary to observe that out of the 98 applications only two are of above one year, four of them are above six months and the remaining 92 are all of the duration within six months. The aggregate value of applications filed and disposed of during the year was Rs. 37,706 and 23,505 respectively. The increase in the value is due to one application for an execution of a decree passed by the Sar Nyayadhish Court in a big suit as mentioned in the last year's report.

Civil Appeals.

42. The appellate work represents 5 appeals presented during the year, of which three were to the Huzur Court and 2 to the Sar Nyayadhish Court. The Huzur Court was able to dispose of one and the two appeals filed in the latter Court were also decided. The average duration of time taken by the Court in deciding appeals was only Y 0–10–14 and Y 0–2–9 respectively. The result in appeals given in App. XII shows that the work of the Civil Courts, both original and appellate, is as satisfactory as it was in the preceding year.

Extradition.

43. The State obtained extradition of 4 persons during the year of report all of whom were convicted. The number of persons extradited from here to other States was 10. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining extradition of persons from outside.

Prisons.

44. The central Jail in the town of Wankaner is a pucca building very commodious and fully ventilated in the interior. It has a small garden attached to it and is tended by the prisoners. Particulars regarding prisoners confined in it will be found in Appendix XIII. The number of prisoners in the Jail at the commencement of the year was 24 and 24 new prisoners were admitted during the year of report as against 48 of the previous year. Daily average during the year was 17·5 as against 15·8 last year. The number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year was only 17 and the total cost under this head was Rs. 1655. Three Jail offences were committed in the year of report one of which related to a petty theft committed by a prisoner while on work in a garden and one to an attempt for escape by a prisoner who was soon arrested, put on his trial and convicted. In the third two Miyana prisoners refused to do work and opposed Police Officers on duty. In a scuffle that ensued one of the prisoners received a wound. The question as to whether the police officers were justified in virtue of their

right of private defence to inflict the injury caused being very material all the four persons have been ordered to be put upon their trial for the respective offences committed by them. The prisoners continued to be enjoying good health throughout the year and no death of any prisoner is recorded. The Chief Medical Officer Dr. N. B. Kotak L. M. & S. remained in charge of the Jail till the return of Dr. G. J. Mahimtura, L. R. C. P. & S. &c. from the front in July 1916. The supervision of Dr. Mahimtura continued since then to March 1917 and was quite thorough and satisfactory.

Registration of documents.

45. The registration of documents is done by the Nyayadhish. Appendices XIV and XV give particulars showing the number of documents presented for registration, the nature and value thereof and the disposal. The fees realised during the the year were much below that realised last year but the figure has not gone below those of the two previous years. No separate expenditure is incurred in respect of this work.

Municipalities.

46. The only Municipality in this State is in Wankaner, its capital town. It is not worked by any board of Councillors or by any Committee but is managed by the State, its expenses being met from the State revenues. The municipal establishment consists of a Municipal Officer, ward inspectors and other persons and looks after the watering and lighting of the roads and the cleaning of the town whereas the roads and public buildings in the town are looked after and repaired by the State Public Works Department. Public latrines situated at convenient places of the town are kept clean by a special establishment of the Municipal Department. The supply of good drinking water is abundant both in wells and river but people mostly use water from the bed of the Patalia rivulet where the washing of dirty clothes &c. likely to contaminate water is prohibited by a general order. The town enjoyed good health throughout the year except that there were 55 cases of small pox of which 50 recovered and 5 succumbed to it. The expense of the Municipality during the year was Rs. 4,185 as Appendix XVI will show.

Rural conservancy.

47. There has been no change in the arrangements for the rural conservancy as described in previous reports. Main streets of large villages are kept clean by village scavangers and bylanes by people living close by. The district revenue and police officers see to the cleanliness of the villages during their visits. In the year of report the villages continued to remain very healthy but some of them were affected by small pox.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and rainfall.

48. The commencement of the monsoon of 1916 was very bad indeed. In June we received only a few showers which measured only 45 cents at Wankaner, 50 cents at Tithwa and 74 at Mesaria. It was only at Lunsar that we received 1 inch and 55 cents of rain in that month but it was hardly sufficient for sowing. Real monsoon broke out in the month of July but even then it was unevenly distributed. Though Mesaria and Lunsar were fortunate in having respectively received 6·2 and 4·71 of rain it measured only 1·83 and 2·40 in Wankaner and Tithwa which fell short of that required for sowing purposes. The cultivators of the place who were rather impatient having just passed through a faminelike year proceeded with the sowing work but with a heavy heart. In the month of August and the first half of the month of September the gift of the monsoon was on the other hand a lavish one. The rain during that time was continuous and did not leave sufficient margin of time for the cultivators to clean their fields of weeds and to carry out other operations especially in Wankaner and Tithwa. The rain that was measured in those two months at Wankaner and in the Mahals was as under :—

	August.	September.
Wankaner	7·19	7·29
Tithwa	8·2	7·10
Mesaria	6·39	2·40
Lunsar	9·39	3·31

When after the completion of cleaning operations further rain was needed it appeared as if the force of monsoon was waning and we were thus once more placed under an apprehension of a very critical situation. Fortunately however we got a very timely and propitious fall in the latter part of October which not only saved the situation but improved it much more than was expected. Happily the weather during the monsoon and in the cold season was also good and contributed largely to the year being turned into a very good one. Appendix XVII furnishes particulars of the rainfall marked at Wankaner.

Crops.

49. The sowing operations in the year of report were done by cultivators in the month of July as stated above. In the Tithwa Mahal and Wankaner where the rain was de-

ficient we were doubtful as to whether the seeds sown would germinate but the cloudy weather and the rain of August came to their rescue and we soon saw seedlings in a very healthy condition. The continuous rain of August and September not being very heavy did not damage any crops but it interfered with the weeding operations to be done by cultivators. The result was that weeds grew vigorously in all fields throughout and when time arrived for the weeding process cultivators could not command labour for want of means. They however took particular care to see that cotton fields did not remain uncleaned. No insects injured any crops this year. The absence of rain for about a month after the break was causing some anxiety but the later rains helped us and notwithstanding the eccentricities of the monsoon we were at last to receive splendid harvest.

Variety of cotton grown.

50. The only variety of cotton that we can profitably grow is "Kanmeri" or "Wagadio". The cultivation of Mathia Cotton is not allowed except in a very few exceptional cases where the situation and quality of the lands can permit this to be done without disadvantage. The Kanmeri cotton is only a little inferior to the Broach cotton and in order to bring it upto the mark of Broach cotton every endeavour is being made. In the first place we see that the seed which cultivators select for growing cotton is of superior quality and next we ask them not to allow it to be adulterated or mixed with any other. The Wankaner cotton is long stapled just like that in Jhalawar, is in no way inferior to it and if the injunctions of the State are fully carried out by cultivators there is every hope of our attaining the object in view, in due course.

Groundnut.

51. The groundnut cultivation which was only in the experimental stage has somewhat suffered by the last bad year. As already reported it has been undertaken only for the last two years in the first of which the cultivation was made in about 36 acres and in the second in 270 acres. As the outturn of the first year was a good one cultivators were induced to increase the cultivation next year but the failure of the last year's crop for want of rain has retarded the progress and the cultivation of groundnut this year has only been in 152 acres. It is however hoped that cultivators will look to the advantages of this cultivation and will in all likelihood extend it in future years.

Irrigated crops.

52. The area of irrigated crops was larger last year owing to the failure of previous monsoon. This year it is reduced to 1985 acres as against 2501, 1543 and 1821 respectively

of the last three years. The figures show an improvement in the area if we disregard the exceptional figure of the last year. The area under the sugarcane plantation was 28 acres and 31 gunthas as against 42-39 and 20-6 respectively for the last two years. All throughout the season the weather was agreeable to the various rabi crops which consequently thrived well and gave a fairly good yield.

Red rust and Frost

53. There was neither red rust nor frost this year. No severe cold was also experienced on any day. The winter crops have accordingly all remained unaffected by any such climatic conditions. The wheat, barley and Methi crops did not suffer from any disease as they used to do before.

Anna valuation of crops.

54. The following table gives the anna valuation of the various principal crops during the year of report. To facilitate comparision, those of the same crop for the last four years are also given. An average good crop is taken to be sixteen annas.

Crops.	Average crop in annas during				
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Juwar	8	8	8	5	12
Bajri	10	7	12	2	12
Cotton	14	16	11	4	14
Pulses	10	10	8	2	4
Sesamum	8	4	6	1·5	5
Gram	6	10	8	10	4
Wheat (irrigated)	13	10	10	9	12
Barley (do.)	13	12	12	9	10
Methi (do).	13	10	13	4	5

Wages and Labour.

55. As reported last year both skilled and unskilled labour have remained very dear. Even the last bad year had no effect on this on account of the reasons then mentioned. The

wages had already risen and are still rising. Even with such high wages it becomes very difficult to get labourers during the time the cultivators want them for weeding operations and at the time of reaping harvest. These difficulties grow much more when the ginning and other factories work in the season. The problem is becoming very intricate day by day and no way has yet been found to get out of it.

Prices of food grains &c.

56. The prices of staple food grains during the year of report remained high for the most part. This was the result of the last year's failure of crops. This year's crop had no appreciable effect on the rates even upto January 1917 when the rates in Jowari and Bajri first began to drop. Rates of other things were not however affected and those of wheat and rice on the other hand went high. Later on the Jowar and Bajri rates eased much and were respectively 34 and 25 lbs. per rupee in March 1917 as against 23 and 18 lbs last year. The drop in the price of wheat was only a little and it stood at 23 lbs per rupee in that month as against 21 lbs in the last year. Rice was still 10 lbs per rupee as against 13 lbs. (Vide Appendix XVIII) The prices of ghee and sugar have remained very high throughout the year. This was due to a very large export of the former and to an import of a very limited amount because of the world wide conflagration.

Forests.

57. The culturable waste land in the State not being suitable for tree growing the State has got no forests worth the name. The physical formation of the land is mostly of acqueous rocks with very little of earth therein and where it is otherwise a sheet of sand stone form the surface. The average rainfall of the State is also not enough for growth of valuable trees. Our endeavours to grow other useful trees having all failed only Babuls are now grown in some portions but even they remain stunted except in some alluvial strips of land in valleys of hills. Some of the waste lands and slopes of hills however produce good grass and such places are kept as grass reserves. These reserves supply us with good grass and have enabled us to have reserve hay stacks. The trees of natural growth found in the State are Khakhras Babul, Gorad, and few other kinds.

Trades and Manufactures.

58. There is nothing worth being mentioned this year regarding the trades and manufactures in the State besides what has been mentioned in the previous reports. The trade is local and confined to dealing in grain, articles of local consumption, disposal

of agricultural produce, wool and ghee. To facilitate the sale of ghee the State has this year introduced certain changes in the customs levy thereof as will be mentioned hereafter. The handloom weaving has suffered much owing to the Viramgam frontier and some of the weavers have now gone to Surat and some have taken to other avocations.

Endeavours to utilise minerals.

59. China clay continued to be made during the year under report from the earth obtainable in the State. The Mahomedan trader who has taken to this industry has not however been fully successful. He is yet experimenting to improve the quality of the clay and it will perhaps taken some time before we call his enterprise a complete success.

60. The Superintendent, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay in his further report informs us of his having been able to prepare chinaware from the samples of clays sent to him. We have sent for the specimens of articles and steps for the development of the industry are under contemplation. A local man who started the manufacture of slate pens and china clay jars being assured of his success shifted himself to Bombay in order that he may have a good market for the sale of his articals there. He intends manufacturing articles in Bombay from clays exported from here.

Export and Import Trade.

61. The export and import trade of the State requires nothing to be added to what has been said last year. The export trade consisted of cotton, wool, hides, ghee, stone and clay. The number of raw hides exported was 6959 as against 6054 in the preceding year and the quantity of wool exported during the same period was 3786 maunds as against 4775 maunds in the previous year. The import trade consisted of cloth, piece goods, yarn, rice, food grains, sugar, molasses, salt, spices, groceries, timber, metal, iron, kerosene oil, tobacco, glassware, tanned leather, articles of stationery and petty other things. The approximate value of import trade comes to be Rs. 5,60,000/- whereas that of the export trade was of about Rs. 4,00,000.

Customs Levies.

62. The only change introduced during the year about customs levies is that relating to ghee. Hitherto the ghee brought into the very town of Wankaner from its villages was also charged with customs duty and nothing was taken for ghee exported direct from the villages. The result was that people used to go to sell their ghee outside the jurisdiction of the State direct from their places and they were at the same time buying things they wanted from outside. The Wankaner market was thus suffering a great deal. In order

therefore to make Wankaner a centre for ghee and with a view to increase the trade of other commodities we have this year dispensed with the import duty on ghee at Wankaner and have introduced a counterbalancing export duty of only eight annas per every maund of ghee exported from Wankaner. Those who have now to export their ghee to other jurisdictions direct from their villages have to pay Rs. 2 per every maund of ghee. This change has been introduced as a tantative measure for one year which will be confirmed if good results are found.

Ginning Factories and Cotton Press.

63. The Cotton Ginning Factories and Press did not get sufficient food for their work during the season of 1916 owing to the failure of the previous monsoon. Out of the two ginning factories only one had to be kept open. The total quantity of cotton ginned in the season was 14,609 maunds and the number of bales pressed was 1,701 as against 71350 maunds and 7217 bales in the preceding season. The cotton crop this year is a good one and the factories are likely to get good work.

Public works.

64. Appendix XIX gives particulars of Public Works both original and repairs carried out during the year St. 1972. The total amount spent for the works was only Rs. 31595 as against Rs. 92,720 in the previous year. The retrenchment was necessary in order to meet the effects of the previous bad year. The prices of articles required have moreover gone very high owing to war. This also necessitated us not to undertake any new work this year. We have accordingly spent only as much as was urgently needed. Mr. Jadavji A. Mehta continued to be incharge as Assistant Engineer and his work has been found as before very satisfactory.

General Condition of the People.

65. The general condition of people though set back somewhat in the beginning owing to the failure of previous monsoon appeared much improved when they saw that the harvest they had to reap this year was much more than was expected. They were all able to save their cattle last year and the new debt which they were obliged to incur was not great. With all this the cultivators were given a remission of Rs. 17,000 in their debt on the occasion of the royal marriage. Fortunately for them the cotton rate once rose so high in the year of report that many of the cultivators were induced to sell off their commodity at a very proper moment and to fetch very high prices.

66. The trading classes have not all fared well this year. Those who had dealings in cotton and who could dispose of their merchandise without waiting much for a more profit were able to realise good profit.

The dealers of grain on the other hand suffered much as the prices thereof were all on the decline upto the close of the year.

67. The condition of labouring classes seems improving as the rates of wages are going high and the prices of food stuffs are decreasing. They can earn more and have to spend less.

68. The year was throughout a healthy one except that a few of the villages were attacked by small pox. It was not however of a virulent type and people did not experience any difficulty in attending to their agricultural work. The agricultural stock also was free from any desease.

Agricultural Stock.

69. The information about agricultural stock and other animals in the State during the year of report as also that in the previous year is given in Appendix XX. The decrease in the number of bullocks, cows and buffaloes as well as that in the number of ploughs is the result of scanty rains in A. D. 1915.

Excise.

70. The number of excise shops this year was the same as in the previous one and the excise revenue amounted in all to Rs. 2891 as against Rs. 3800 in the year before. The decrease is a marked one. The receipts for country liquor were reduced by about Rs. 210 while the reduction noticed in that of opium was of Rs. 700. The decrease in the former was due to the last year being a lean one and that in the latter may be ascribed to the enhancement of rates of opium by Government. Appendix XXI furnishes details about excise revenue.

CHAPTER V

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

71. The gross revenue from all sources during Samvat year 1972 amounted only to Rs. 2,96,001 which with the addition of Rs. 80,000 of alienations brings the total to Rs. 3,76,001 as against Rs. 5,50,295 of the last year. The reason for the falling off is deficient rainfall and consequent famine in nearly two-thirds of the State as reported last year. The total expenditure of the year excluding alienations but including the repayment of Government Loan amounted to Rs. 3,94,054. Deducting the repayment of Government Loan the expenses come to Rs. 2,99,306—an amount much curtailed by the exercise of strictest economy so as to bring it nearer the amount of revenues realised during the year. The repayment

of Government Loan was met mostly from the balance at the close of St. 1971 and partly from deposits. Appendix XXII furnishes details of receipts and expenditure under the various heads.

Government Loan paid off.

72. In spite of the last year being a bad one, the part of the Government Loan taken in famine years that remained to be discharged was fully paid off during the year of report and nothing now remains due to Government on this head.

Famine Reserve Fund.

73. The sum which we had arranged to lay aside as a famine reserve fund to meet any future emergency was withdrawn last year owing to famine and for the same reason we could not set apart any such sum in St. year 1972. As the harvests which we have now realised are however good we think we shall be able to do something towards the scheme this year. i. e. St. 1973. The same is the case with regard to the cheap grain that was in store. Regarding hay our position is better. The famine conditions of last year did not exhaust the whole of our grass stored and inspite of the liberal assistance we gave to the cultivators and other ryots there was a surplus of 12,12,750 lbs. of hay at the end of St. 1971. To this we were able to make an addition of 7,72 250 lbs. in St. 1972 bringing in all a total of 19,85,000 lbs. at the end of that year.

CHAPTER VI

VITAL STATISTICS.

Number of Medical Institutions.

74. The medical institutions in the State during the year were 2–a Hospital at Wankaner, the Capital Town and a Dispensary at Tithwa–the head quarters of one of the Mahals of the State. The Hospital at Wankaner is a beautiful building and has an accomodation for seven male and two female indoor patients. It has also a travelling doctor of the qualifications of a sub assistant surgeon attached to it in order to meet the requirements of any medical aid if at all needed by people from any Mahals of the State. Both the institutions were fully taken advantage of throughout the year by people who wanted medical relief. Appendix XXIII gives information as to the number of patients treated, their daily average and the amount of expenditure incurred therefor in the year of report.

Patients treated.

75. The total number of patients treated during the year in the Hospital and the Dispensary was 69 indoor and 15309 outdoor as against 84 and 14222 respectively in the

preceding year. Of the indoor patients 47 were discharged cured, 20 absented themselves and 2 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Officer in charge.

76. Dr. Narandas B. Kotak L. M. & S. was in charge of the Hospital at Wankaner till the return of Dr. Gajanan J. Mahimtura, L. R. C. P.; L. R. C. S.; L. F. P. S. from the front where he had been with the RajSaheb. Dr. Narandas who proved himself to be a capable officer reverted to his post in Jamnagar State. In February 1917 Dr. Gajanan also resigned his post for an independent practice in Bombay, his native place and left here in March. The post was not filled up till the close of the year as we wanted to secure the services of an able and experienced doctor like Mahimtura whose name has been a nickname for popularity amongst the residents of the place. In a Darbar held on the 28th February the RajSaheb was pleased to eulogise his services for the last 8 years and to appreciate the same by a presentation of poshak and cash for the very able services rendered by him during the time.

Prevailing deseases.

77. The deseases prevailing during the year of report were generally the same as those mentioned in previous years. Deseases of the eye stood at the head of the list. Next in order were malarial fevers, digestive disturbances and deseases of the skin and ear. Except small pox and measles there was no epidemic of any kind and the year has turned out a healthy one.

Vaccination.

78. The vaccination work was done as before by a separate establishment under the direct supervision of the Agency Civil Surgeon. The number of persons vaccinated and revaccinated during the year were respectively 1555 and 862 as against 1635 and 9 in the preceding year. Out of 1559 persons primarily vaccinated 4 persons were operated a second time on account of the failure of the first operation and the result of all operations was that 1479 were successful, 10 unsuccessful and in 70 cases the result was unknown. Out of 862 persons revaccinated 418 were successful and 283 unsuccessful and the result of 161 was unknown. The increase in the number of revaccinations this year was due to a few of the villages being attacked by small pox.

Sanitation.

79. The municipality at Wankaner looks to the sanitary condition of the town and adopts measures necessary therefor as mentioned in para 46 supra. The roads and lanes are swept and public latrines cleaned twice a day. The dust bins located

at convenient places of the town are also emptied daily. Orders prohibiting any public nuisance and the spoiling of drinking water are issued and any infringement thereof meets with due punishment. In the moffusil the work of sanitation is looked after by village communities. In the head quarters of the Mahals small funds are created by subscriptions from people in remunerating the village sweepers and others. In other villages there are no special arrangements for sanitation and no such seem necessary as the villages are thinly populated. Sufficient supply of good drinking water and high open sites for villages serve the purpose of good sanitation and keep the villages healthy throughout.

80. The work of extending the town of Wankaner which was retarded to a certain extent by the last famine is now attracting the attention of people and though no more new blocks are taken up in the year of report it is hoped that people would lose no time to do so as soon as they are free from the effects of the last famine. The building work undertaken by people on blocks taken up last year has received completion and persons occupying them have now the advantage of free ventilation and open site. The trees planted on the sides of the roads are now high enough to give the suburb a very picturesque view.

Small pox and Measles.

81. The year under report was visited both by small pox and measles. There were in all 221 cases of small pox of which 16 proved fatal. The following will give the necessary particulars :—

Place	Persons attacked	Persons cured	Persons died
Wankaner Town	55	50	5
Tithwa Mahal	97	92	5
Mesaria „	32	29	3
Lunsar „	37	34	3
	221	205	16

The cases of measles were only 3 and were in the town of Wankaner. All the three were cured. Immediate information of the outbreak of the epidemic desease of small pox was given to the Agency Surgeon Kathiawar who spared no pains to check it. The number of persons revaccinated given above shows how promptly the matter was attended to. Mention is also necessary to be made of the success of Belgaum glycerated lymph over the old system of arm to arm vaccination.

Plague and Cholera

82. Fortunately this year there was no case of Cholera or Plague.

Births and Deaths.

83. Appendix XXIV presents figures of births and deaths. The number of births during the year was 1355 as against 1459 last year and the number of deaths was 737 as against 559 in the previous year. There was thus a decrease in the number of births and an increase in the number of deaths. The decrease in the former was due to the effects of famine in a greater part of the State and the increase in the latter was due partly to the outbreak of small pox epidemic in a few of the villages and partly to the unhealthy condition of recently born children. The ratio of births and deaths per mille was respectively 41·49 and 22·57 as against 44·18 and 17·12 in the preceding year. The work of registering births and deaths is performed by Police Patels in the moffusil and by the staff of the City Chief Constable in the town of Wankaner and is checked by the Mahal Revenue and Police Officers in the district and by the City Chief Constable and the Municipal staff in Wankaner proper.

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

84. The number of institutions in the State comprise one High School, one Girls' School and 15 Vernacular Schools including one Urdu School. The total number of students studying in these institutions was 1545 as against 1389 last year. From Appendix XXV which furnishes the necessary particulars it appears that there has been a decent increase in the number of students attending the High School this year. This was due partly to a lesser number of boys having left that school and to a larger number of students having been sent up there from the primary schools. The corresponding gap in the primary schools on the other hand was not filled up to its full extent by new admissions which accounts for a decrease in the number of students studying there. On the whole however the institutions seem to be making good progress. The total expenditure on education during the year Samvat 1972 amounts to Rs. 11,642/- as against Rs. 11,686 in the last year. The ratio of students to the total population comes to 47·3 per mille as against 42·5 in the preceding year, and the expenditure on account of education per head of population is Rs. 0-5-8.

85 The examinations were this year held by the Head Master of the High School in the month of January. In this work he was assisted by his assistants and the Taluka School Master. The following table shows the results of the various examinations :—

Examinations and their results.

Name of School.	1915-16			1916-17		
	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number of pupils passed.	Percentage.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number of pupils passed.	Percentage.
1 High School Standards I to VI	194	76	39·1	236	107	45·3
2 Vernacular Schools						
Below Standard	242	222	91·7	201	178	88·5
Other Standards	629	517	82·1	685	538	78·5
3 Girls' School						
Below Standard	55	46	83·6	54	45	83·3
Other Standards	114	89	78	147	115	78·2

86. The results given above are not as satisfactory as in the preceding year but this was not due to any inefficiency of the staff as the staff has almost been the same. It was perhaps due to different standards or tests adopted in holding examinations consequent upon the change of the head of the Examiners.

87. Out of nine students who appeared at the Matriculation examination of 1916 five were declared successful as against 4 out of 11 in the previous year. This result speaks well for the Head Master Mr. Jattashanker M. Dave who is now on leave.

Matriculation result.

88. The result of the Drawing Class was not good last year. In the year of report it grew worse, for none out of the 7 sent in elementary drawing and 1 in the intermediate drawing was successful. The drawing teacher who has been given an increment in pay only recently will it is hoped now use his utmost endeavours to improve the situation.

Drawing Class result.

89. The Primary Education is totally free in the State. As regards secondary education our view is that it is not necessary to make it free wholesale. We allow 30 per cent of free studentships in the High School. They are meant for poor boys whose attendance is good and keep high rank. Others who can afford to pay fees do so but the amount whatever realised thereby is now directed to be utilised in the opening and maintenance of a commercial class in the High School where students who either for want of means or for want of capacity cannot prosecute their studies beyond the English fifth or sixth standard will be taught book-keeping, type-writing etc. This concession was announced by the RajSaheb at the time of his daughter's wedding as mentioned in para 8 supra and is much appreciated by the public.

Education how far free.

90. Proper attention is paid to the moral and physical education of boys. The RajSaheb with his ever increasing wish to see that the boys of the new generation may turn out good citizens visits the schools many a times and impresses upon the teachers that their duty does not end merely by teaching the curriculum of their schools in prescribed hours but they have to study the character and moral tendency of each of their pupils and to do their best to correct them where they require correction. A Sanskrit Pathshala for imparting religious knowledge to students which got its start this year by a private enterprise was directed to be given a dónation of Rs. 10 per mensem by the State and sanction was accorded for giving a like sum as a donation from the Rughnathji Mandir Trust. Regarding physical exercise we have got a gymnasium with necessary apparatus attached to the High School besides arrangements for boys to play cricket and football in the school compound.

Moral and Physical Education.

91. No changes, additions or alterations in the buildings occupied by the High School, Taluka School or the Branch School were undertaken this year but in view of the increasing number of pupils in the local girls' school we were

School Accomodation

obliged to make an addition to the existing building. Two rooms with an upper storey and open verandahs on both sides have been added and give the whole building a very fine appearance. The building being on an open site has the advantage of free ventilation and has now got sufficient accomodation.

Scholarships and other aid to school students.

92. There are three The King Emperor Edward VII scholarships each of Rs. 5 per mensem. They are given to three deserving but poor boys in the three upper standards of the High School in order to enable them to continue their studies. The Monghibai scholarship of Rs. 2 per mensem established by the late Rao Bahadur Bhimji Morarji of Rajkot continues to be paid to a poor but bright boy of the Dasa Shrimali Bania caste studying in the High School. The School has also got a poor boys' library started from donations occasionally given by the State and other charitably disposed persons. It continues to receive the help of the subjects of this place now doing business in Africa and Rangoon. These people are also giving scholarships from funds subscribed by them. On the occasion of the Samurta ceremony in August 1916 Rautrai Saheb ShreeDam Chandrasinh Bhanj Deo of Mayurbhanj while visiting the school gave as donation a sum of Rs. 200/- which was utilised partly in giving away prizes and partly in purchasing books for the library. Such aid and contributions afford much help to poor students.

Scholarships for Collegiate Education.

93. The real difficulty felt by the subjects of the State is with regard to the collegiate education which poor students however deserving they may be would not be able to undertake unless substantial help is forthcoming. The State has therefore established the following five scholarships :—

(a) Four scholarships of Rs. 10/ per mensem established to commemorate the memory of the RajSaheb's late Rajkotwala RanijiSaheb, called Devkunvarba Scholarship.

(b) A scholarship of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem founded in memory of the RajSaheb's late Mandawala RanijiSaheb called Padmarajkunvarba Scholarship.

Devkunvarba Scholarships

94. Out of the four DevkunvarBa Scholarships two were given to two students in the senior B. A. class, one in the Intermediate Arts Class and one in the Previous class.

Padmarajkunvarba Scholarship

95. The Padmarajkunvarba Scholarship was given this year to a student studying in the Poona Engineering College for the B. E. Examination.

Haridas Scholarship

96. The Haridas Scholarship of the value of Rs. 6/- per mensem has been continued to the previous year's Girassia student studying at the Ahmedabad Technical Institute.

97. Mr. Jattashanker M. Dave B. A., the Head Master of the High School was in charge of the educational department upto July 1916 when he went on leave to prepare himself for the M. A. examination. He was a very hardworking and conscientious officer, was very sympathetic towards his subordinates and as regards his teaching capacities he actually left a name in the school. His present successor Mr. Ranchhodlal is a B. A.; S. T. C., has an experience of about 10 years of being the Head Master of a High School and gives us very good hopes for a bright future of the department.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS.

Horse Breeding

98. The Kathiawari Stallion Fulmalio and the Arab pony stallion Ito continue to remain under the care and supervision of the Stable establishment. The number of mares covered by the stallions in the year of report was 44 as against 28 in the previous year. Both the stallions are in good condition and still fit for further work.

Cattle Breeding

99. Owing to famine-like conditions prevailing in the beginning of the St. year 1972 the cattle in Rampara cattle breeding farm suffered somewhat before the setting of the monsoon. On the advent of the monsoon when there was green fodder for grazing the condition of the cattle improved a great deal. Some of the very old and weak cattle however died although they were very properly taken care of during the time. The number of cattle at the close of St. year 1971 was 285 consisting of cows, she buffaloes, oxen, young ones &c. The number of young ones born and new additions made during the year was 76. Out of the total number of 361 in all, 32 cattle were disposed of and 67 died leaving thereby a balance of 262 cattle at the end of St. 1972. The income of the farm for the year was 815 and the expenditure came to about Rs. 1875.

Printing Presses.

100. The Amarsinhji Printing Press the only one that was here has been shifted by the owner thereof to Ahmedabad.

Libraries.

101. There was no addition to the number of libraries in the State in the year of report. Of the two, one is at Wankaner and is called the Victoria Jubilee Library and the other is at Tithwa-the head quarters of that Mahal. The former is an institution of some importance and subscribes to two English and two vernacular dailies, one biweekly and 3 weekly newspapers besides several monthly magazines in English and vernacular. The editions of the Bombay Chronicle, the Times of India Illustrated Weekly, the Sketch and the Illustrated War News are sent by the RajSaheb to the Library in addition. The library also possesses a good number of vernacular and English books. It is maintained from fees subscribed by its members and it also receives a substantial help from the State. The other library at Tithwa is a small institution and subscribes to a few vernacular papers and has a very limited number of books.

Destruction of wild beasts

102. On receipt of information in March 1917 that a panther had done damage to the cattle near Jalida the RajSaheb left immediately for the place and kept his camp about a week in the near district but the panther was not to be found again. Perhaps the beast having got a scent left the place for the neighbouring hills of other States. Even the guest parties that went on shooting excursions at the time of marriage did not come across any panther and thus the year of report passed without any such panther being shot.

Destruction of wild boars.

103. Complaints about damage done to crops by wild boars have not ceased. The special measures for the destruction of wild boars continued during the year and it seems we shall be obliged to keep them in force for some time more.

Destruction of snakes

104. The number of deaths from snake bites have much diminished. The granting of rewards for snake killing was however continued during the year. The amount paid as such reward during the period was Rs, 36-4-0 and the number of snakes killed was 145.

Fairs

105 The annual fairs in the month of Shravan were held as usual at the Temples of Dholeshwar and Nagabawa in the town of Wankaner and at Jadeshwar Mahadev within

the limits of the village of Tithwa. They were largely attended by people from the State as well as from outside. The events passed off peacefully and there was no offence of any kind during the period of fairs. The ground rent and fee receipts for stalls within the Wankaner portion of the Gauchar at Jadeshwar and at the temples at Wankaner amounted to Rs. 162 and Rs. 241 respectively against Rs. 143 and Rs. 265 in the previous year.

Concluding remarks

106. Until the RajSaheb's return from the front in July 1917 the administration of the State was carried on solely by Rao Bahadur Nathabhai A. Desai whose work was found by the RajSaheb as usual of high quality and quite upto the mark. The personal interest which the RajSaheb took in the administration of the State was as great as ever. With habits of great industry and indefatiguable zeal the RajSaheb earnestly worked from day to day guiding every department of the State and carefully watching that his instructions are fully carried out. Any success which may have been achieved in the year's working is therefore solely due to both of them.

107. It may also be mentioned in conclusion that all the officers of the State have worked zealously and conscientiously throughout the year for which and especially for their help and hearty co-operation at the time of the wedding they all deserve thanks.

Wankaner, 15th May 1917.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE,
Chief Karbhari,
Wankaner State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high Officials in the Wankaner State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1916-17.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To.	
1	Rao Bahadur Nathabhai A. Desai L. C. E.	Chief Karbhari	1-4-16	28-2-17	
2	Mr. Devshanker J. Dave	Do.	1-3-17	31-3-17	
3	Do.	Deputy Karbhari and Sar Nyayadhish	1-4-16	28-2-17	
4	Do.	Ag. Private Secretary	1-4-16	2-1-17	
5	Mr. Hiralal Hargovind Pandya L. Ag. M. Sc.	Private Secretary and Abadi Adhikari	3-1-17	31-3-17	
6	Mr. Narandas B. Kotak L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer	1-4-16	15-9-16*	* Reverted to his Jamnagar State service on the return of Dr. Mahimtura from the front.
7	„ Gajanan Jinabhai Mahimtura L. R. C. P.; L. R. C. S.; L. F. P. S.	Hazur Secretary	1-4-16	7-9-16	
8	„ Narbheram T. Maniar	Chief Medical Officer	8-9-16	20-3-17	
9	„ Jatashanker M. Dave B. A.	Nyayadhish	1-4-16	31-3-17	
10	„ Maganlal V. Sheth B. A; L L. B.	Educational Secretary	1-4-16	31-7-16	
11	„ Ranchhodlal B. Shah B. A.	Ag. Do.	1-8-16	12-11-16	
12	„ Jadavji Amulakh Mehta	Do	13-11-16	31-3-17	
13	„ Vallabhram C. Bhatt	Assistant Engineer	1-4-16	31-3-17	
14	„ Bhaichand F. Sheth.	Police Superintendent	1-4-16	31-3-17	
		Sar Daftary in charge Hazur Treasury	1-4-16	31-3-17	

Wankaner, 15th May 1917.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Wankaner State, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code	Yes, adapted from British Laws with suitable changes	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code		,,	
3	Law of Evidence		,,	
4	Contract Act		,,	
5	Civil Procedure Code		,,	
6	Cattle Trespass Act		,,	
7	Prison Act		,,	
8	Hindu Law		,,	
9	Mahomedan Law		,,	
10	Abkari Act		,,	
11	Explosive substances Act		,,	
12	Application of the Royal Proclamation regarding Trading with the Enemy.		,,	
13	Rules for the control of Printing Presses during the War.		,,	
14	Limitation Act	No.	,,	
15	Rules relating to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	,,	,,	
16	Stamp Act	,,	,,	
17	Registration Act	,,	,,	
18	Salt Act	,,	,,	
19	Gambling Act	,,	,,	
20	Police Rules	,,	,,	
21	Rules for the Management of Encumbered Estates	,,	,,	
22	Shikar Rules	,,	,,	
23	Rules relating to Arms & Ammunition	,,	,,	
24	Mining Rules	,,	,,	
25	Majority Act	,,	,,	
26	Rules regarding Poisonous Drugs	,,	,,	
27	Rules for public Conveyances	,,	,,	
28	Rules for Cultivation of Hemp.	,,	,,	
29	Boiler Inspection Act	,,	,,	
30	Act for the Prohibition of Early Marriages	,,	,,	
31	Treasure Trove Act	,,	,,	
32	Rules regarding Mianas	,,	,,	
33	Court Fee Act	,,	,,	
34	Rules for the conduct of civil cases against agriculturists	,,	,,	
35	Rules regarding Weights	,,	,,	
36	Rules for the better Control over Suspicious Characters	,,	,,	
37	Rules for the control of Movements of Wandering Tribes	,,	,,	
38	Rules for Certificates of Heirship by direct descendants	,,	Yes	
39	Rules regulating Hotels and Restaurants	,,	,,	
40	Rules prohibiting Cow-Killing etc.	,,	,,	

Wankaner, 15th May 1917.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Wankaner State, for the year 1916-17.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry Sappers Artillery Infantry Imperial Service Troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arab and Makrani Bedas as well as the State Police perform Military service when required. The Bhayats and Mul Girasias are also liable to perform Military service under certain circumstances.

Wankaner, 15th May 1917.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline, and Education of the Police Force in the Wankaner State, for the year 1916–17.

No.	Description of Police.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost (yearly).	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Risaldar	1	35		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
2	Risala Sowars	20	27		...	6	...	...	...	16	...	
3	Irregular Sowars	9	22		...	1	...	...	...	5	...	
4	Irregular Camel Sowars	3	19	Rs.	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	
5	City Chief Constable	1	15	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
6	Police Jamadar	1	17		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
7	Havaldar	1	14		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
8	Full Naiks	2	13		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
9	Lace Naiks	3	12		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
10	First Class Constables	10	11		...	3	...	...	...	5	...	
11	Second Class Constables	15	10		...	5	...	...	—	3	...	
12	Third Class Constables	35	9		...	10	...	...	...	11	...	
	Total...	101		16,000	...	27	...	...	...	48	...	

Wankaner, 15th May 1917.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Wankanor State, during the year 1916–17.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks.
	1915–16	1916–17	1915–16	1916–17	1915–16	1916–17	1915–16	1916–17	1915–16	1916–17	1915–16	1916–17	1915–16	1916–17	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wankaner	90	79	100	37	99	37	70	26*	35	10	70·70	70·27	70·70	70·27	* This includes one of past year. 2 Awaiting trial.

Wankaner, 15th May 1917.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Wankaner State during the year 1916-17.

Name of State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks.
	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1616-17	1915-16	1916-17	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wankaner	683-4-7	1765-3-10	427-7-1	1248-7-1	62·55	70·72	

Wankaner, 15th May 1917.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Wankaner State, during the year 1916–17.

No.	Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
		Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment		
									Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Murder with Dacoity	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Rape	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Grievous hurt	0	1	1	5	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Robberty	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Hurt	0	28	28	39	20	52	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	37	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	
6	House breaking	0	3	3	4	3	4	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Theft & other offences against property	0	24	24	34	18	26	14¶	0	0	1	9	2	1	13¶	10	0	0	2	2	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
8	Miscellaneous	0	109	109	57	49	65	39	1	0	1	7	30	0	39	26	0	0	2	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total .	0	167	167	141	93	152	57	1	0	4	18	32	1	56*	79	0	0	6	5	4	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	16	

¶ One Dealt with under section 562 of Criminal Procedure Code.
* See remarks supra.

Wankaner, 15th May 1917.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Wankaner State, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Name of Courts of the State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1916-17*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred			
		1915-1916	1916-1917		Arrested by police.	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1915-1916	1916-1917								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Hazur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court.	6	3*	...	...	1	...	...	1	19	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
3	Nyayadhish Court.	239	165	...	37	79	28	2	5	257	151	36	42	56	1	...	11	16	
	Total...	245	168	...	37	80	28	2	6	276	153	36	43	57	1	...	11	16	

*Two offences as District Magistrate and one as Sessions Judge.

Wankaner, 15th May 1917.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Wankaner State, during the year 1916-17.

Name of State.	Tribunal	Number of Applications.	Number of Persons and Cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		*Sentences.* Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry; &c. ordered.		Pending.		
			Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Wankaner	Huzur Court	2	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sar Nyayádhish Court	6	...	...	5	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	8	...	...	17	6	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Wankaner, 15th May 1917.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Wankaner State, during the year 1916-17.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.					Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court	...	1	3	...	3	1	2	1	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22,296	y. m. d. 0-5-14	
2	Nyayadhish Court	8	9	189	229	197	238	188	203	9	35	14782	4	224	1	189	29	6	...	...	30	119	12	42	10253	0-1-8	
	Total...	8	10	192	229	200	239	190	204	10	35	14,782	4	224	1	189	29	6	...	...	30	119	12	43	32,549		

Wankaner, 15th May 1917.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work–Results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the Courts of the Wankaner State during the year 1916–17.

No.	Tribunal.	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1916–17			Remarks.
		Past year	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year	Past year.	Present year	Value for present year	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Nyayadhish Court	53	25	5902	300	396	37706	353	421	43608	328	323	23005	25	98	20603	92	4	2	

Wankaner, 15th May 1917.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XII

Statement showing the Civil work-Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Wankaner State, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during the year.		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
														Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of				
		Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Huzur Court	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	550	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0-10-14	
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court	...	...	5	2	5	2	5	2	...	...	1517	159	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0-6-29	0-2-9	
	Total...	...	...	5	5	5	5	5	3	...	2	1517	709	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...			

Wankaner, 15th May 1917.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Wankaner State, during the year 1916–17

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year.	*Total*							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Wankaner	1	24	24	55	48	15·8	17·5	17	1655	Days 18·0	None died in jail this year.

Wankaner 15th May 1917

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIV

Statement showing the details of Registration of Documents in the Wankaner State, during the year 1916-17.

Name of the Registering office of the State.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents Registered		Value of Documents Registered.		Documents of which Registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Wankaner Nyayadhish Court	254	276	97	110	95	77	5	7	16	37	41	45	247	268	2,22,451	1,03,212	10	5	6	9	

Wankaner, 15th May 1917.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Wankaner State during the year 1916-17.

Description	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of property. Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized. Rs.	As.	P.	Number of deeds	Value of property. Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized. Rs.	As.	P.	
Mortgages	90	37,624	...	...	91	6	...	109	49,719	...	...	116	4	...	
Sale deeds	96	40,894	...	...	100	10	...	74	44,439	...	...	100	10	...	
Wills	5	...	...	...	15	..	...	6	...	...	...	18	...	...	
Money bonds	16	1,43,933	...	...	221	14	...	35	9,054	...	...	21	12	...	
Miscellaneous	40	...	...	...	10	12	...	44	...	...	...	17	14	...	
Total...	247	2,22,451	...	...	439	10	...	268	1,03,212	...	...	274	8	0	

Wankaner, 15th May 1917.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Wankaner State, during the year 1916-17.

Name	Opening Balance on 1st April. 1916	Receipts during the year		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March. 1917	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wankaner	...	...	...	...	...	4,120	4,185	...

Wankaner 15th May 1917

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the rainfall in the Wankaner State, during the year 1916-17.

State	April 1916		May 1916		June 1916		July. 1916		August 1916		September 1916		October 1916		November 1916		December 1916		January 1917		February 1917		March 1917		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	
Wankaner	0	0	0	0	0	45	1	83	7	19	7	29	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	85	11	29	25	61	

Wankaner 15th May 1917

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains, in the Wankaner State during the year 1916-17.

No.	Articles.	During March [past year] lbs. per rupee	During March [present year] lbs. per rupee	Remarks
1	Juwar	23	34	
2	Bajri	18	25	
3	Wheat	21	23	
4	Rice	13	10	
5	Mug	15	17	
6	Adad	15	15	
7	Muth	22	29	
8	Gram	20	22	

Wankaner, 15th May 1917.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE,
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing Expenditure on public Works, carried out in the Wankaner State, during the year 1916–17.

No.	Description of works	State Funds.			Remarks
		Original	Repairs	Total	
1	New Palace at Amar Vilas called Ranjit Vilas Palace.	540			
2	Compound wall at Amar Vilas	1260			
3	New Office for P. W. D.	2,270			
4	Roads Jadeshwar Road 2240 Motor Road 1,685	3925	3690		
5	Earthen Dams at Shobhla and Dhamalpur.	2,760			
6	Mesaria Tank	3580			
7	Telephone Lines	1295	835		
8	General Repairs		6575		
9	Canal Repairs		95		
10	Other minor works	4770			
	Total...	...	...	31595	

Wankaner, 15th May 1917

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Wankaner State during the year 1916–17.

No.	District	Years.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
			Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With 2 bullocks	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Wankaner	1915-16	8913	6690	916	4790	266	315	178	4842	1,13,831	3583	...	31	1693	
		1916-17	8695	6345	595	4733	275	321	103	4822	111614	3556	...	31	1692	

Wankaner, 15th May 1917.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue in the Wankaner State during the year 1916-17.

Name of State.	Country Spirit		Opium.		Ganja		Tari		Total		Remarks.
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Wankaner	1	1420	1	1370	1	101	...	...	3	2891	

Wankaner, 15th May 1917.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts & expenditure of the Wankaner State during the Samvat year 1972.

No.	Items.	Rupees.	Total.
	Opening balance ...	1,64,499	
1	Land Revenue ...	2,00,950	
2	Jama Sudharo from Bhayats and Mul Girasias	8,496	
3	Mandvi Receipts	36,485	
4	Revenue of alienated lands ...	80,000	
5	Excise Revenue ...	2,890	
6	Judicial ...	5,600	
7	Education ...	615	
8	Other Receipts ...	40,965	
9	Recoveries on account of Taccavi advances and other outstanding dues ...	22,880	
10	Deposits ...	1,40,935	7,04,315
	EXPENDITURE		
1	Administration charges ...	43,725	
2	Police ...	31,650	
3	Arab and Makrani Guards ...	2,650	
4	Jail charges ...	1,665	
5	Education ...	12,980	
6	Alienation ...	80,000	
7	Dispensaries (including Vaccination) ...	5,060	
8	Public Works ...	31,595	
9	Dharmada ...	6,135	
10	Pension and allowances ...	9,810	
11	Raj Kharach ...	52,000	
12	Tribute and Khasta Jama ...	23,971	
13	Municipality ...	4,185	
14	Stable ...	8,700	
15	Repayment of Government Loan & interest	94,788	
16	Miscellaneous ...	65,210	
17	Taccavi and other advances ...	27,740	
18	Deposits repaid ...	1,04,698	
	Closing balance ...	97,783	7,04,315

Wankaner, 15th May 1917

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Wankaner State, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Dispensary.	Number of patients treated		Result of In-door patients				Expenditure.	Daily average	Remarks
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged	Cured.	Died	Remaining under treatment			
1	State Hospital Wankaner	13,878	69	47	20	..	2	4410	188·6	
2	Tithwa Dispensary.	1,431	...	...	...	...	...	285	25·2	
	Total...	15,309	69	47	20	...	2	4695	213·8	

Wankaner, 15th May 1917.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing Vital statistics of the Wankaner State, during the year 1916-17.

No.	Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
			Past year.	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births.		Deaths.		
											Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11.	12	13	14	15	16
1	Wankaner	32,653	1,459	1,355	...	104	559	737	178	...	44·68	41·49	17·12	22·57	

Wankaner, 15th May 1917.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Wankaner State, during the year 1916–17.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance..		Expenditure.			Total	Remarks.
Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	High School	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11
1	1	High School	205	304	191·3	256·6	5525				
15	15	Primary schools including Urdu school	959	948	776·3	828·25			5020		
1	1	Primary Girls School	225	293	186·5	220·93			1100		
17	17	Total	1389	1545	1154·1	1305·78			11645		

Wankaner, 15th May 1917

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE.

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

of the

WANKANER STATE

For the year 1917-18. A. D.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area of the State. ...	...	...	...	...	... 417 square miles.
Area of the Talukdari village of Khasta....		...	...	8	„ „
Population (as per census of 1911)			...	32,653	
Gross Revenue (excluding alienations as per average of past five years)...		...	...	...Rs.	4,68,100
Tribute and Jortalbi ...	...	...	...		18,879

Ruler of the State:—Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji Bahadur, K. C. I. E., aged 39 years, representing the senior Branch of the Zala Family.

Continuation of the Great War.

The Great war in which the Empire is engaged and the parallel of which history has never recorded continued during the year and the varying emotions resulting from the ebb and flow of that distant struggle were the ruling influence in the daily life. A sudden collapse of Russia, one of the Allies of England made the situation somewhat critical but it afforded at the same time an opportunity to the Princes and people of India to stand by the side of British Government in the hours of the Empire's trial and to thereby show to the world that they were heart and soul with His Majesty the King Emperor in this world struggle and were devotedly at-

tached to him. They all continued to give their unstinted support and concentrate all their efforts to see this war through to a triumphant issue fully believing that as truth and justice are on our side, German militarism will soon be crushed and right will at last vanquish might.

Response from this State to the Empire's need.

2. A prolongation of the war for more than 3 years, inspite of immense loss in men, money and materials, made it self-evident that victory would ultimately go to the side that will hold out the longer in the matter of men and materials. It was thus a duty of paramount importance falling to the shoulders of every one to come forward to render as much help as may be possible by securing recruits or by contributing handsomely towards the funds and institutions started in connection with this terrible war. His Highness The RajSaheb who has from the beginning of the war been rendering substantial help, as kindly mentioned by Government in their last year's report, did not fail to supplement his assistance this year also towards this sacred cause.

Special Concessions for Recruits.

3. To promote recruiting in the State, the following grants and concessions were announced and were brought to the notice of the public both by publishing them in the State Gazette and by a beat of drum in every village :—

[1] Payment by State of half of the recruit's assigned salary every month to the family of the recruit over and above the pay granted to the recruit by the Army Department.

[2] Adjournment of all suits and cases against the recruit or his joint family so long the recruit remains in the service.

[3] Full protection of the rights and privileges of an estate holder joining as a recruit during the time of service in the war.

[4] A reward of Rs. 100 to be given to a recruit who renders meritorious services.

[5] Preference over other candidates to a vacancy when the recruit returns from active service.

[6] An award of 10 bighas of land, rent free, hereditarily, to the family of a recruit who dies or becomes incapacitated for any work owing to wounds sustained in active service.

[7] A reward of Rs. 100 to any enthusiast who joins as a recruit with nine other members.

4. In pecuniary help comes first the contributions of the State towards the war loan regarding which His Highness the RajSaheb exhorted his subjects to contribute freely at a public meeting mentioned in last year's report. His wishes met a ready response and the following were the contributions in all from this State towards the war loan.

War Loan.

Contribution from this State to War Bonds and War Loan including the loan of Rs. 50,000 announced by His Highness at a public meeting, the interest of half of which was to be placed at the disposal of His Excellency Lord Willingdon, so long as the war lasts for such use in connection with the war as he deemed proper, ...	Rs.	68,295
Contributions from the members of His Highness' family in bonds.	Rs.	16,000
Contributions from the public in War Loan, Bonds and Postal Cash Certificates....	Rs.	42,412
	Rs.	1,26,707

The nominal value of the loan subscribed comes to Rs. 1,30,380

5. The State's other contributions towards the War and in aid of War Relief consisted of the following :—

Rs. 5,300 Aid to Queen Mary's Technical School for disabled soldiers, Rs. 300 being contributed in September 1917 and Rs. 5,000 on the occasion of the anniversary of H. H.' birthday on 22nd January 1918.

Rs. 5,100 Subscribed to the War Relief Fund, Women's Branch Rs. 5,000 by H. H. on the said occasion of his birthday anniversary and Rs. 100 by Her Highness Bama Shri Jam baSaheb, the mother of H.H. on the occasion of the bestowal of honours upon H.H. by His Imperial Majesty.

Rs. 4,066 Our Day Contributions :—

Rs. 3,000 sum realised at the time of Our Day Fair held at Wankaner on the 12th December 1917.

Rs. 500 Cash amount paid towards the accumulation of funds for the Lucky Bag at Rajkot in connection with the Our Day celebrations at Rajkot.

Rs. 300 Rajkot Lucky Bag Lottery tickets.

Rs. 266 Paid at the auction sale for purchases made at Rajkot,

Rs. 3,000 a sum of £ 200 placed at the disposal of H. I. M. the King Emperor on H. H.' birthday for such use in connection with the war as His Majesty thinks proper.

Rs. 2,000 Present to Government of 3 Indian Cavalry horses and two mounted Infantry ponies worth Rs. 2000 bred in the State paddock.

Rs. 1,142 Interest of the War Bonds of Rs. 25.000 referred to in para 4 above, placed at the disposal of H. E. Lord Willingdon.

Rs. 100 A sum contributed to the stall held by Lady Tata at the Fancy Fair in aid of the War and Red Cross Funds at Bombay.

Rs. 100 A sum remitted to the Collector of Ahmedabad for procuring and maintaining recruits.

The above contributions were over and above this State's share in the sum of Rs. 10,000 provided by the States of the First Four Classes as a recruiting Fund for Kathiawar.

New Year's Honours.

6. The bestowal of honours upon His Highness the RajSaheb for services rendered by him during the war, was the most noteworthy and important event of the year. The announcement was made in the New Year's Honour's list and the happy news was communicated to His Highness by His Excellency the Viceroy in a congratulatory telegram informing him that His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor had been pleased, in recognition of valuable services in connection with the war to raise his personal salute to 11 guns and to grant him the honorary rank of Captain in the Army. It was indeed a source of gratification to His Highness Maharana RajSaheb and the people of the State to see his humble services thus appreciated by the British Government. They valued the bestowal of this double honour most highly as it not only shed lustre on the rule of H. H. the Raj Saheb but confident as they were of British justice they could see in it a step towards redressing the grievance which the State has for long since and which is shared by the ruler and the ruled alike. Other recipients of

honours on that day were K. S. Shivsinbji a cadet of Wankaner and K. S. Krishnachandra Kalubha of Bhavnagar Infantry both of whom had accompanied His Highness the RajSaheb to the front. His Imperial Majesty was pleased to confer upon them the honorary rank of 2nd Lieutenant in the Army.

Birth-day celebrations.

7. The 22nd January 1918 being the birthday anniversary of His Highness, the day was observed as a general holiday throughout the State. A Darbar was held at the Darbargadh when a series of generous announcements was issued by H. H. the RajSaheb. The most important among them was the contribution of Rs. 10,000 in aid of the war besides a sum of £s. 200 that was directed to be placed at the disposal of H. I. M. the King Emperor as mentioned in para 5 supra. Half of the sum of Rs. 10,000 was to go to the Queen Mary's Technical School for disabled soldiers and half to the War Relief Fund, Women's Branch. A grain compensation allowance was ordered to be given to the low paid servants of the State and some others were given presents and promotions. State cultivators and others also were the recipients of certain concessions. The former got a total remission of Bham Avat which the cultivators irrigating their lands and sowing wheat, barley, Methi &c. had to pay. His Highness was pleased to forego the levy of this item for ever though the revenue which the State derived therefrom amounted nearly to Rs. 2200. His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and K. S. Gambhirsinhji of Vala graced the occasion by their presence.

Notable Guests.

8. Amongst the visits of notable guests the one that needs special mention is that of H. H. MaharajaSaheb PurnaChandraSinhBhanjiDeo of Mayurbhanj who is the son-in-law of His Highness the RajSaheb. He arrived here with Her Highness the Maharani Saheb on the 10th of August 1917 and was received with all customary honours. The Maharaja Saheb stayed here till the 27th September 1917 during which time he visited Rajkot and Jamnagar accompanied by H. H. the RajSaheb.

Another distinguished visitor was E. Maconochie Esq. C.S.I., I.C.S., our popular Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, who paid a friendly visit to Wankaner in September 1917 and attended the athletic sports performed by High School boys and others and distributed prizes to the winners. On 31st October 1917 His Highness Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Sawai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. graced the Capital while on his

way to Delhi. H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot arrived here on 22nd January 1918 on the occasion of His Highness' birthday. Major Waddington visited the capital on 29th January 1918 for the purpose of buying horses for the Military Department when an offer of five horses worth Rs. 2,000 was made by H. H. the RajSaheb to Government as mentioned above.

H.H. the RajSaheb's visits to other places and district tour.

9. The only important places which H. H. the RajSaheb visited in the year of report were Bombay, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar. Bombay was visited twice, once in July 1917 and again in December 1917. On the latter occasion His Highness paid an informal visit to H. E. Lord Willingdon the Governor of Bombay, when he had the pleasure of meeting the Secretary of State for India and H. E. The Viceroy. In March 1918 H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar invited His Highness The RajSaheb to Bhavnagar for the opening ceremony of Zenana Girls' School. The invitation was accepted and His Highness the RajSaheb visiting Bhavnagar performed the opening ceremony on 15th March 1918.

The Raj Family.

10. There has been no notable event in the Raj Family. Yuvraj Shri Pratapsinhji continues his study at Rajkumar College and was spoken of as having made a good beginning. He was promoted to the 5th Class in June 1917. K. S. Pravinsinhji of Lathi who is sent to the College in company with the Yuvraj Shri made a satisfactory progress. He too won the promotion to the 5th Class, his rank being first in the examination result.

Political Relations.

11 .Our political relations with the surrounding States have continued to be good and as the recent decision of the Agent to the Governor regarding the building sought to be set up as a Dharamshala in opposition to Jadeshwar Temple finally removes the main bone of contention between the two States we very fairly presume that our relations with that State will continue to remain as cordial as with others.

Changes in the Staff.

12. Appendix I furnishes the important changes that have occurred in the personnel of the staff during the year under report. Both the posts of the Deputy Karbhari and the Chief Medical Officer that had remained vacant owing to the former's promotion to the post of the Chief Karbhari and on account of the latter having resigned were filled up during this year. To

the post of the Deputy Karbhari was appointed Mr. T. J. Raja, M A., LL.B. who took his charge on 2nd April 1917 and the post of the Chief Medical Officer was filled up first by Mr. Vasantrai C. Dholakia and then by Mr. Keshavlal V. Thakkar, L.M.&S., Mr. Dholakia having had to revert to his Baroda State service after a short time.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LANDS.

Revenue System.

13. The revenue administration of the State is conducted on the principle of Bhagbatai system. In the case of a few villages however a system of Udhad Vighoti or cash assessment has been introduced of late. In the Bhagbatai system the levy is of a double nature being partly in kind and partly in cash. The proportion of demand is not uniform and it varies with the nature of land as well as the class of cultivators but the proportion once fixed is only very rarely altered.

Modifications in the Levy.

14. As the year under report was a fairly good one for the agriculturists no modifications either temporary or permanent in the proportions of the levy of land revenue were necessary but His Highness the Raj Saheb on the anniversary of his birthday was pleased to forego for ever the levy of *Bham Avat* as stated in para 7 above. In all other respects the rules prevailing in ordinary years were resorted to and no difficulty was experienced in realising the ordinary demands of land revenue from the ryots.

Introduction of cash Assessment.

15. The cash assessment system has been introduced lately in five villages. The cultivators seem to fare very well under the new system as the present market rates of their produce run very high and as the amount they have to pay to the State has been moderately fixed on the basis of pre-war conditions. No further progress has been made in this direction in the year under report but we hope to make good progress in popularising this system in the coming years as the benefits arising thereunder come to be appreciated more and more by cultivators.

Status of cultivators.

16. The position of the cultivators was the same as described last year. Although they have no permanent occupancy rights over the lands cultivated by them and the homestead appertaining thereto, they are not like tenants-at-will in British India and are not liable to be turned out from their lands at one's pleasure. So long as they cultivate their lands properly and go on paying the State dues honestly, they are quite safe in their holdings. The State gives the cultivators pecuniary help in a well graduated scale for

sinking or constructing wells, also for improving their lands and for building their houses.

Land Revenue system in the village of Khasta.

17. There was no change in the land revenue system of Khasta, our Talukdari village in the Dhandhuka Taluka which as described last year, is governed by our Dharo of St. 1967. The Dharo has been in force for the last 7 years and is found to be working satisfactorily. The concession given to cultivators by reducing the State's share in the produce of wheat referred to last year is much appreciated and will we believe have a desired effect.

Waste lands and Kardai Padtar lands.

18. The waste land brought under plough this year was only acres 96-7 and some more than 200 acres of Kardai land which remained unsown every year was sown this year, a very great portion of the Kardai land still remaining untouched. Of course a very large portion of the Kardai land remaining unsown is of the inferior quality yet it is likely to yield good revenue in these years of very high prices and the Vahivatdars and the Revenue officer have to exert themselves fully to press and pursuade the cultivators not to keep this Kardai land Padtar. The State is not charging any Padtar Vighoti for these lands except when the cultivators have knowingly kept the land Padtar; but the State will henceforth be obliged to resort to it if the cultivators fail to pay proper attention to the advice of the State.

Remissions and Suspensions.

19. The year under report being a prosperous one there was no need to give any remission for or to suspend the payment of Santi Vero and other cash assessment. The total demand on account of Santi Vero and cash assessment amounted to Rs. 94,690 for the Samvat year 1973 the whole of which was recovered before the end of the year of report.

Coercive measures.

20. There was no need to use any coercive measures for the recovery of any land revenue.

Taccavi Advances.

21. The amount of Taccavi advances given to the cultivators for seed, purchase of bullocks, Kos, Varat etc. amounted to Rs. 7,901 in the year of report as against Rs. 17,213 in the preceding year. The reduction in the grant was due to the year being a good one as also to the fact that the cultivators who are not indebted to the State now avail themselves of the Agriculturists Co-

Operative Bank which has proved itself to be a veritable boon to the cultivators and very largely adds to their economic prosperity, keeping them away from the clutches of the usurious money-lenders. The amount of taccavi advances recovered in Samvat 1973 was Rs. 29,116 as against Rs. 9,053 in the preceding year.

Agriculturist's Co-operative Bank.

* 22. The Agriculturists' Co-Operative Bank was started in 1910 A. D. and since then as already mentioned the cultivators have been enjoying the blessings of this institution. The rate of interest charged by the Bank is very lenient and moderate. Three instalments out of four have been recovered upto this time, only one remaining to be subscribed. The capital of the Bank at the end of Samvat 1973 was Rs. 1,28,280 consisting of Rs. 55,245 subscribed by cultivators, Rs. 56,200 by the State, Rs. 16,835 Reserve Fund. Out of this capital Rs. 50,215 were lent at a low rate of interest to cultivators, Rs. 5050 were invested in shares, Rs. 27,500 in War Bonds (5½%). leaving a balance of Rs. 45,515 in hand. The annual meeting of the members of the Bank was held during the year when the statements of accounts showing the position of the Bank were examined and several questions of importance were discussed. The profit made by the Bank during the year 1973 was Rs. 12,445 and the expenditure was only Rs. 980, leaving a net balance of Rs. 11,465 which has been added to the Reserve Fund. The working of the Bank as will appear from the above figures was evidently satisfactory.

Redistribution of the Divisions of the State.

23. During the year under report a sort of redistribution of the revenue divisions of the State was taken on hand and more satisfactory divisions were made. Under the old arrangement there were three Mahals in which the total 102 villages were distributed. In order to cope with the ever increasing work and to create a more efficient subordinate service in the Revenue Department the number of Talatis was increased and their pay and prospects have been rendered brighter. A departmental examination was instituted according to the result of which those who proved their ability were promoted to the superior grade of the service. In addition to the three Mahals already existing a fourth Mahal called Talpad was created which now included the town of Wankaner and the cluster of villages surrounding the capital. The total villages of the State are now so distributed as to equalise the work of subordinate revenue staff and also to render prompt and efficient despatch of work possible, the number of villages in charge of a Talati having now been materially diminished. It is

hoped that by these measures the Revenue Administration of the Department will be brought in course of time to a high level of efficiency.

24. The revenue department remained in charge of Mr. Tribhovandas J. Raja M. A. LL. B. since his appointment as Deputy Karbhari in which he was assisted by the Revenue Assistant Mr. Jokaldas Devchand Patel whose long services in the same department as Vahivatdar proved very helpful to him. Mr. Raja is a promising young man, is very intelligent and has a good grasp and as he handles revenue matters with tact and energy we have reason to entertain very high hopes of him.

Model and experimental farm.

25. Wankaner model farm has just been a year old and the results of its working though not quite upto the mark are nevertheless promising. Experiments in agriculture entail a very lengthy process requiring constant attention and a good deal of patience. On the farm we had three prloblems to meet; (1) the trained labour (2) changes of the season and (3) shortage of farm hands; and perhaps the year would not have been one of success had it not been for the direct and intelligent management of Mr. Hiralal H. Pandya our Abadi Officer and constant supervision of His Highness Maharana RajSaheb who took a very keen interest in watching the developments of the farm.

Different crops in the farm.

26. There were in all 9 crops in the farm this year. Cotton, wheat, gram, sugarcane, groundnut (spanish) chillies (big Gondalia), onions (white Veravali) Jira (Gujarati) and potatoes (imported). Of these cotton, wheat, and sugarcane require a special mention.

Cotton.

27. Most of the cotton grown in the farm was Wagadio except Surat and Broach cottons sown on a bigha each. The seeds of the latter two were imported from the Surat farm and the crops produced give us hopes to believe that in course of time these cottons will do better under Wankaner climatic conditions. As regards Wagad a mass selection has been done on the farm to continue through the following year.

Wheat

28. The season this year was not a very good one for wheat. We however tried chasia from the State along with Pusa No. 4 and 12 (seed received from Junagadh Farm) for rust resistance. Pusa wheat had a very luxuriant growth compared with chasia and while the latter was mostly affected with rust the former

was very healthy and free from the desease. The yield of Pusa wheat this year was comparatively poor and it now remains to try both wheats again in order to come to a definite conclusion.

Sugarcane.

29. Of all the crops in the farm sugarcane was the most important one, both from the point of its high intensive and educative value to the farmers. Just close by the farm plantation there was a sugarcane plot planted by the village Patel. Both of these plots were nearly alike in so far as natural conditions are concerned. The farm plantation was decidedly superior to the Patel's one, serving thereby a very good lesson for *demonstration* purposes. The reasons for the difference in growth may be ascribed to two things (1) chioce and selection of seed and (2) system of inter cropping. It pays to plant cuttings of good and healthy cane and to mix as little of foreign crops in the plantation as possible. In a second series of experiments plots were laid out to determine the relative value of cane cutting from the top, centre and rootside portions of cane. The result was in favour of planting top cuttings. Cane planted from tops was healthy, quick in maturing and gave higher yields. Another feature requiring mention was the process of jaggery (gul) making on a multiple type of Poona furnace with special advantage in the saving of fuel and boiling four pans at a time. To turn out better quality of gul it is wise to get a competent gulwa who has a skilful knowledge and a long experience in the line of gul making. We had this year a special man called out from Manjori farm to prepare gul and to demonstrate the process to the cultivators. All throughout the crushing season many farmers from the State attended gul making and were taking lessons home to turn out better quality of jaggery from their own plots of cane. Gul made in the model farm was pronounced of the first rate quality and fetched about a rupee more per maund than the current market prices.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION

(a) Legislation

Legislation.

30. Appendix II shows the laws and rules in force in the State, no new ones being introduced in the year of report. In matters not expressly provided, the State Courts

generally follow the principles of corresponding British Indian enactments on the subject and also follow the principles of equity and good conscience as determined and observed in the English Courts and often seek guidance from the decisions of the High Court of Judicature of India and the Privy Council.

(b) *MILITARY FORCE.*

Military Force.

31. As stated in previous reports the State has not got for the present any regular military force as its need, when it arises, is being supplied by the Arab and Makrani Bedas, the regularly drilled police force as well as by Bhayats and Mulgirasias who are liable to perform Military service. Appendix III is therefore blank.

(c) POLICE.

Police.

32. The strength of the police force of all arms is given in Appendix IV. A vacancy being filled up the total number at the close of this year was 103 as against 101 of last year. There were no dismissals but the departmental punishments awarded to the members of the force total this year 36 as against 27 last year. The greater part of the faults consisted of sleeping or dozing while on night duty. Last year there were only 48 who could read and write in the force whereas this year the number comes to 57. There was no change during the year in the arms with which the police force is supplied.

Village Police.

33. Consequent upon the redistribution of State villages into 4 Mahals there was an increase in the total strength of the village police in the year of report. The number was 211 this year as against 195 last year. The number consists of Police Patels, Pagis and Pasaitas who are distributed in villages having due regard to the bulk of each village, its situation and the necessity of postal communication. The members of this force have to perform police duties under the direction and control of Chief Constables and they also assist Revenue officials in revenue matters.

Ratio of the Police Force and its Expenditure.

34. The ratio of the police force including the village police is 9·50 per thousand of population and ·75 per square mile of the State's area. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 33,540 as against Rs. 34,280 in the previous year. The reduction in the expense was due to some of the posts having for some time remained vacant owing to want of candidates for the posts. The cost of protection comes to Rs. 1-0-5 per head of population.

35. The number of offences reported to the police in the year of report was 53 as against 79 in the previous year. Appendix V will show that 54 persons were arrested for these offences and they were all sent up for trial. The percentage of convictions was 83·18 as against 70·27.

Working of the Police.

36. Appendix VI shows both the value of the property stolen and recovered during the year of report. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 1123 as against Rs. 1765 last year and shows a substantial decrease. The percentage of property recovered on the other hand goes higher than it was last year, it being 75·78 as against 70·72.

Property Stolen.

37. The reduction in the number of offence and the high percentage of conviction as shown in Appendix VI and the decrease in the value of the property stolen as well as the high percentage of its recovery as shown in it are per se sufficient to testify to the efficient working of the Police Department and need no more comment.

Efficiency of the Police.

38. The total number of offences of all kinds committed during the year of report amounted to 158 as against 167 in the preceding year as will be seen from Appendix VII. In the offences there was no such offence which can be called very serious and the graver offences which merit mention consisted of one of rape, two of grievous hurt and two of robbery, all the rest being either of hurt, theft or other minor offences. The fall in the number of offences may be ascribed to the reasons shown in last year's report. Particulars given in Appendix VII will point out that 157 persons were apprehended for offences reported, out of whom 6 met the punishments detailed therein, 7 were dealt with under Section. 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 88 were either acquitted or discharged and only two awaited trial, at the close of the year.

Serious Offences.

(b) ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

39. The arrangement for the administration of civil and criminal justice continued to be the same in the year of report. The Courts and their constitution are as under:—

Constitution of Courts.

(1) *Huzur Court.* It is the highest Court of Justice in the State and is presided over by H. H. The RajSaheb and the Chief Karbhari or either of them.

(2) The Court of the Sar Nyayadhish who exercises the powers of a Sessions Judge and District Magistrate in Criminal matters. In Civil matters all original suits of the value of above Rs. 2000 and all appeals from the decisions of the Nyayadhish Court lie here and as regards the rest the powers of a District Judge are exercised.

(3) The Court of the Nyayadhish with the powers of a First Class Magistrate in criminal matters and having jurisdiction to hear civil suits upto Rs. 2,000. The Nyayadhish also exercises the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge in monetary suits upto Rs. 50.

Criminal Justice.

40. The number of offences reported to the Courts and that of accused dealt with therefor by the Courts during the year of report were 158 and 157 as against 239 and 257 respectively in the preceding year. Appendices VII and VIII furnish the necessary particulars regarding these offences. They will show that the number of persons apprehended this year was 157. This with the number of 16 persons that awaited trial last year brought the number to 173 out of whom 83 were convicted and 88 discharged or acquitted while there remained only two persons awaiting trial at the end of the year. The number of offences reported to the Nyayadhish Court was 154 and that to the District Magistrate 4, making in all a total of 158 offences. Out of 154 offences reported to the Nyayadhish the trial of two offences was transferred to the District Magistrate and the offenders of three offences were committed by him to the Court of Sessions. These five offences having been counted in both the Courts, column 4 of Appendix VIII gives the total of the number of offences reported during the year as 163.

41. Two criminal appeals in the Hazur Court and 9 in the Sar Nyayadhish Court making in all a total of 11 appeals, were filed in the year of report and Appendix IX will show that all of them were disposed of. In five of the appeals the decisions of the lower court were confirmed, in three the sentence passed was modified, whereas further enquiry was ordered in the other two, showing thereby the satisfactory nature of the work done by criminal courts as before.

Civil Justice.

42. The number of original civil suits filed during the year was 215 as against 229 in the previous year. Out of these suits only one which exceeded Rs. 2,000 was brought before the Sar Nyayadhish Court, all the remaining being instituted in the Nyayadhish Court. With 35 cases pending disposal in the Nyayadhish Court at the close of the last year and the above number of 215 filed

during the year, the total number of suits for disposal came to be 250. Of these 246 including the one in the Sar Nyayadhish Court were disposed of during the year, thus leaving a balance of only 4 for the coming year. The decrease in the number of suits is partly due to the facilities offered by the Agriculturists' Co-Operative Credit Bank to cultivators and partly to high prices of cotton realised by the cultivators as well as high wages obtained by the labouring classes. The value of the suits filed was Rs. 23,953. The average duration of the suits in both the Courts is given in Appendix X and calls for no comment.

43. The particulars of applications filed for execution of civil decrees is given in Appendix XI. Including the balance of the preceding year the number of applications that required disposal was 460, out of which 375 were disposed of, leaving a closing balance of 85 as against 98 in the previous year. Of the 85 applications only 12 are more than 12 months old, 4 are of more than 6 months and all the rest namely 69 are of the duration within 6 months. The total value of applications filed and disposed of during the year amounted Rs. 41,527 and Rs. 34,743 respectively.

44. As will be observed from Appendix XII the number of Civil appeals filed during the year was 3. Out of these 2 were presented to the Huzur Court and 1 to the Sar Nyayadhish Court. All of these together with the balance of 2 from the previous year were disposed of leaving no balance whatsoever at the close of the year. The average duration of an appeal in the Huzur Court and that in the Sar Nyayadhish Court are given in the Appendix. The results of appeals show that the Courts have discharged their duties as satisfactorily as in the preceding year.

45. During the year of report the number of persons extradited from here and vice versa was 3 and 2 respectively. All the persons extradited to this State were convicted. In obtaining the extradition of the accused no difficulty was encountered except in one case in which Morvi took an objection which has now finally been overruled by the Agency.

(e) PRISONS.

46. The pucca building of the central jail is situated in a very healthy locality in Wankaner. It is commodious and fully ventilated in the interior. It possesses a small garden attached to it which is looked after by the prisoners. Appendix XIII furnishes particulars regarding prisoners confined in it and the expenditure incurred therefor and needs no further comment. No jail offence was committed by any prisoner in the year of report. All the prisoners remained in good health throughout

the year but one undergoing rigorous imprisonment died of pneumonia. The Chief Medical Officer Dr. Vasantrai C. Dholakia and after his resignation Dr. Keshavlal V. Thakkar remained in charge of the Jail and their supervision over this department remained thoroughly satisfactory.

(*f*) *REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS*

47. Appendices XIV and XV furnish particulars of the number of documents presented for registration to the Nyayadhish Court as also the nature and value thereof. They will show that 9 documents remained to be disposed of at the end of the last year and 269 were presented this year for registration. Out of the total of 278, 251 were registered and the registration of 2 documents was refused leaving a balance of 25 at the end of the year. The reason why so many remained undisposed of is that inquiries instituted by the Revenue Department regarding such documents were not complete before the end of the year and hence no fault lies with the Registrar in respect thereof. The fees realised this year are somewhat less than those realised last year but the difference is not very great. No separate expenditure is incurred in respect of this Registration Department.

(*g*) *MUNICIPALITIES.*

48. There is only one municipality in the State namely in Wankaner, the capital town of the State. It is not under the control of a board of committee but is managed by the State establishment. As it has no revenue of its own its expenses are provided from the State revenues. The roads and public buildings are looked after by the State P. W. D. whereas the municipal establishment looks after lighting and watering the roads and cleaning the town. The public latrines are situated on the outskirts of the town and they are kept neat and clean by a special establishment of the Municipal department. As the capital is surrounded by the rivers Machhu on one side and Patalio on the other, supply of good drinking water is plentiful. Most people however prefer well water to that of river, others use Patalio water, there remaining only a few who use Machhu water. A general order has been issued prohibiting people from washing their dirty clothes in or otherwise spoiling river waters used for drinking purposes. A beautiful small public park exists in the vicinity of the town and is now fully availed of by the public. The town enjoyed fairly good health throughout the year and except a few imported cases there was fortunately no infection of plague in this State though several surrounding places suffered from the ravages of plague during the present year. Appendix XVI will show that the expenses for maintaining the municipality

amounted to Rs. 4,581 as against Rs. 4185 last year. The item does not include the expense of the public park as the expenditure incurred in respect thereof goes under a different head in the State budget.

Rural conservancy.

49. The arrangements for the rural conservancy have remained the same as before. In large villages main streets and bye lanes are kept clean by village scavangers and people living close by respectively. The Mahal Police officers and the revenue establishment see during their visits that they are kept clean. On the whole the villages have continued to be very healthy. There was no epidemic of any kind except a few cases of small-pox and measles in some villages.

CHAPTER IV

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Rainfall.

50. The commencement of the monsoon of 1917 was very early, it having begun to rain just in the middle of May. The total rainfall during the month of May was 4 inches 57 cents which was more or less a surprise to many who were least prepared to receive these somewhat abnormal showers. The effect of this rainfall was to a certain extent harmful. In any case the showers of May were of no use. The rainfall of June which amounted to 2 inches 10 cents rendered the soil fit for sowing purposes. It rained plentifully during the months of July and August being respectively 11 inches 15 cents and 10 inches 9 cents during the two months. These incessant showers seriously damaged the Khariff or Agtar crops owing to excessive rainfall. The total rain that was measured during the entire season at Wankaner and in the Mahals was as under:—

	Inches.	Cents.
Wankaner	34	1
Tithwa	33	33
Mesaria	29	65
Lunsar	43	60

These figures are much higher than the average rainfall of the last five years as will appear from the particulars furnished in Appendix XVII. It continued to rain a good deal off and on during the months of September and October and for a time it was supposed that it would destroy all

prospects even of a good cotton crop but fortunately there was a development for the better in the situation and the outlook of the cotton crop on the whole later on improved considerably.

Crops.

51. The sowing operations in the year of report were done by cultivators in the months of June and July. In the Tithwa Mahal and Wankaner where the rain was plentiful the work of sowing was finished earlier and the seeds germinated beautifully well but the latter part of the monsoon prevented their healthy growth and almost destroyed the Agtar harvest. The cotton fields continued to remain moist and there was no time even to cleanse these fields of the overgrowth of weeds. However later on the cultivators took advantage of any break that took place in the weather and rendered most of the fields clean. Insects known as Khapedi did some damage to the seedlings while in the process of growth and considerably affected the Agtar crops.

Variety of cotton grown.

52. "Kanmeri" or "Wagadia" is the variety of cotton that we can profitably grow in the State. The cultivators are not allowed to cultivate Mathia cotton except in some places where the climatic conditions and quality of lands are favourable to its growth. As stated in previous reports every care is taken to improve the variety of the Kanmeri cotton which is only a little inferior to the Broach cotton. To achieve the object in view we, in the first place, pay particular attention to the selection of the superior quality of seed and then instruct the cultivators to take every care for not allowing it to be adulterated or mixed with any other seed of inferior quality. Like Wadhwan cotton the Wankaner cotton is long stapled and is in no way inferior to it. Experiments of growing Broach and Surat cotton have this year been made in the Experimental Farm and as the results are somewhat satisfactory it is believed people will be induced to sow Broach and Surat cotton seeds.

Groundnut.

53. The cultivation of groundnut has suffered very much during the year owing partly to the attraction of very high prices of cotton and partly due to the fear with which cultivators very often regard these experimental cultivations. The area under this cultivation during this year has been 45 acres 15 gunthas only as against 152 acres last year. The State is doing its best to popularise this species of cultivation by supplying to cultivators the Spanish variety of groundnut as seed and it is hoped that this cultivation will extend in the coming years as cultivators come to realise the benefits of growing this variety of groundnut.

Irrigated Crops.

54. The area of irrigated crops has been smaller this year being about 1521 acres as against 1985 acres last year. The reason of reduction is that owing to very high prices of cotton the cultivators had left very small portions of land to produce crops by irrigation. The area under sugarcane plantation this year has been 55 acres 12 gunthas as against 28-32 and 42-39 during the last two years. Sugarcane on the whole was found to have thrived very well during the present year and gave a fairly good yield.

Red Rust and Frost.

55. There was substantial damage done by red rust to the entire wheat crop all over the State this year. In the model and experimental farm the seed known as Pusa 12 which is considered to be immune from red rust under any climatic condition was sown and as it was not affected by red rust people could see that in selecting good seeds they can spare such damages. If people take a lesson from this and follow the State's advice good results will follow. Frost also did some damage to the cotton crop of a few villages this year. Barley and Methi crops did not suffer from any disease during the present year as before.

Anna valuation of crops.

56. The anna valuation of the various principal crops during the year of report is given in the following table. To facilitate comparison those of the same crop for the last four years are also given. An average good crop is taken to be 16 annas.

Crops.	Average crops in annas during				
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
Juwar	8	8	5	12	3
Bajri	7	12	2	12	4
Cotton	16	11	4	14	12
Pulses	10	8	2	4	6
Sesamum	4	6	1·5	5	1
Gram	10	8	10	4	3
Wheat [irrigated]	10	10	9	12	4
Barley [Do]	12	12	9	10	3
Methi [Do]	10	13	4	5	5

57. During the year of report there has been further rise in the rates of both skilled and unskilled labour and hence great difficulties are experienced in securing an adequate number of labourers. The difficulty is felt more keenly by the cultivators at the time of weeding operations and reaping of harvest when they do not get labourers even with such high wages. The reason of the increase in the rates of wages is that the demand of labourers is becoming greater than the supply. The problem is day by day becoming more acute and its immediate solution is very difficult.

Wages and Labour.

58. The prices of staple food grains during the year of report remained high for the most part and it has been higher at present when this report is being presented. This is the result of the failure of the year's Agtar crops and partly also for want of transport facilities and the supply of waggons by the Railways. During the months of January, February & March the rates of Juwar and Bajri went on going up and as a consequence certain relief measures were thought to be absolutely necessary to relieve those whose incomes were limited and who were not able to cope with the difficulties consequent upon the high prices of food stuffs. An all round temporary allowance of Re. 1 to all State servants drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 10 or below was ordered besides selling corn to them at concession rates from the State granary (Vakhar). A Relief Committee has been organised consisting of official and non-official members who are working energetically to relieve the sufferings of those who are hard hit by the present market conditions. The State liberally subscribed to the fund of this Committee in addition to foregoing all customs duties on the import of all food stuffs for one month. Appendix XVIII will show at a glance how remarkably high the prices of Juwar, Bajri and wheat have been in camparision with what they were in March 1917. Juwar is 18 lbs. per rupee as against 34 in March preceding, Bajri 14 lbs as against 25 lbs last year while wheat stands at 13lbs. as against 23 last year. Rice has been still at 10 1bs per rupee as it was last year. Ghee and sugar have remained very high throughout the year, all of which are due to the effects of the great world conflict now raging in the greatest bitterness and intensity at present.

59. Although there has been a very large area of hilly and unculturable waste lands, the State has got no forests worth the name. The reason is that both the physical formation of land and the insufficient rainfall are quite unsuitable for the growth of trees. Inspite of these adverse circumstances we have very often tried togrow

Forests

various kinds of trees but our efforts having produced no fruit only Babuls are reared at present. These trees also do not promise to prosper and appear emaciated and stunted unless they are planted in some fertile soil. Pieces of waste lands and hills that produce good grass are set apart as grass reserves. Khakhro, babul, gorad and some others are the only trees of natural growth found in the State.

Trades and Manufactures

60. The trade and manufacture in the State have remained the same as in previous years. The trade mainly consists of the disposal of the surplus agricultural produce. The changes which were introduced last year in the customs levy of ghee have been continued during this year as the experiment to make Wankaner a centre of ghee bazar seems to be very promising. The manufacture is confined to weaving of coarse country cloth as before but its consumption is not much. Owing to the abolition of Viramgam frontier customs, some of the handloom weavers who had migrated to Surat have come back and it is expected that the conditions prevailing before the imposition of the frontier customs will be resumed before long.

Endeavours to Utilise Minerals.

61. Mention has already been made in the preceding year's report as regards the experiment which a Mahomedan trader is making in manufacturing china clay out of the various sorts of clay available in this State. He is trying his best to improve the quality of the clay but no further progress worth mentioning has been made in this respect.

62. There was nothing worth noting in connection with the export and import trade during the year of report. The import trade consisted of cloth, piece goods, yarn, rice, food grains, sugar, molasses, salt, spices, groceries, timber, metal, iron, kerosene oil, tobacco, glassware, tanned leather, articles of stationery and petty other things. The export trade consisted of cotton, wool, hides, ghee, stone and clay. The number of raw hides exported was 4406 as against 6959 in the preceding year and the quantity of wool exported during the same period was 3,800 maunds as against 3,786 maunds last year. The approximate value of import trade was about Rs. 6,75,000 as against Rs. 5,60,000 last year while that of the export trade reached the figure of Rs. 15,56,000 as against Rs. 4,00,000 last year. This was partly due to the very high prices fetched by cotton.

63. During the year of report no change either in the system or the rate of levying customs duties was indroduced but the one that was introduced last year as a tentative measure as regards the export of ghee has been continued this year as the experiment promises to be successful. There is a brisk export trade going on in ghee and people from the surrounding villages are frequenting the Wankaner market for buying the things of their daily use.

Customs Levies.

64. The Ginning Factories and the Cotton Press got full work during the season of 1917 as the season had yielded an abundant crop. The total quantity of cotton ginned in the season was 65,955 maunds as against 14,609 maunds in the preceding year and the number of bales pressed was 7686 as against 1701 last year.

Ginning Factories and Cotton Press.

65. The public works, original and repairs, carried out during the Samvat year 1973 are given in Appendix XIX. The expenditure incurred on works amounted to Rs. 55,155 as against 31,595 in the previous year. The present high prices of materials required, obliged us to undertake as much work as was indispensable and consequently we did not spend more than what was absolutely necessary. The P. W. D. continued to be in the charge of the Assistant Engineer Mr. Jadavji A. Mehta whose work as before has been very satisfactory.

Public works.

66. The improvement noticed in the last year's report in the general condition of people was maintained in the year of report. Cultivators reaped the benefits of the high rates of their agricultural produce, labourers got very high wages which rose very high and are still rising and merchants, especially those who deal in cotton, fared very well as the market maintained an all round tendency to move upwards, during the year of report. The only people affected most grievously by the present high prices were those whose incomes had not proportionately increased and who having had to pay high prices of things of ordinary use found it difficult to make both ends meet.

General condition of the people.

67. The agricultural stock was in good condition and free from any epidemic throughout the year. Appendix XX furnishes particulars of the said stock. It will show that the number of bullocks, ploughs and cows that play an important part in cultivation have increased while that of sheep and goat have decreased.

Agricultural stock.

68. During the year of report no change has taken place in the number of excise shops. The income derived from the sale of country liquor, opium and ganja was Rs. 3,580 as against Rs. 2,891 in the year before. The increase in the amount of revenue may be ascribed partly to larger consumption of country liquor by habitual drinkers when they get high wages and partly to the enhancement of the price of opium. The details of excise revenue are given in Appendix XXI.

Excise.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

69. The details of receipts and expenditure as given in Appendix XXII show that the gross revenue excluding alienations amounting to Rs. 1,40,000 was Rs. 5,90,000 this year as against Rs. 2,96,000 in the past year. The increase in revenue does not mean that the year was a good one. It was due to nearly double the acreage under cotton cultivation and the abnormally high prices that the cotton fetched. Besides, the cultivators and other subjects had to pay to the State the usual Vadhavu on the auspicious occasion of the marriage of Ba Shri TakhatKunverbaSaheb, the eldest daughter of His Highness The RajSaheb. The total expenditure in the year including the celebration of the said marriage but excluding the figures of alienations amounted to Rs. 4,87000. The Treasury Department keeps its books as per Hindu Samvat year and so the above figures are for the year ending Samvat 1973.

Gross Revenue & Expenditure.

70. We could fortunately lay by a sum of Rs. 25,000 towards the accumulation of Famine Reserve Fund which has been started to meet any emergency in lean years and paid off the amount that was withdrawn in St. 1971. The fund thus amounted to Rs. 50,000, more than half of which has been invested in Government war bonds. We clould not store any new grain during the year under report as the prices of grain ruled high especially in the latter part of the year but a portion of the Jowari of St. 1971 which could be spared was placed in a grain pit to serve the State in some time of emergency. As regards hay, we have been able to store 29,95,000 lbs. of it in the year St. 1973, the total stock in hay stacks thus being 49,80,000 lbs.

Famine reserve Fund.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

71. There has been no change in the medical institutions of the State during the year. The Hospital at Wankaner is a nicely built, neat and comodious building and has accommodation for 7 male and 2 female in-patients. Although the hospital is located outside the town full advantage is taken of it by the people as shown by Appendix XXIII which gives details as regards number of patients treated, their daily average and the amount of expenditure incurred by the State during the year of report.

Medical Institutions.

72. The total number of patients treated during the year in the hospital and the dispensary was 65 indoor and 15733 outdoor as against 69 and 15309 respectively in the preceding year. Of the 65 inpatients, 45 were discharged cured, 8 were relieved, 9 were discharged otherwise, 1 died and two remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Patients treated

73. The Chief Medical Officer is always a fully qualified medical man, a graduate of the Bombay University. During the year under report, the post of the Chief Medical Officer was vacant from 1st April 1917 to 18th May 1917 as no appointment had been made uptil then, since the resignation of the late Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Mahimtura. From 19th May 1917 to 11th November 1917 Dr. Vasantrai C. Dholakia, L. M. *&*. S. was in charge of the hospital. After his resignation, the post was not filled up until 2nd January 1918 when Dr. Keshavlal V. Thakkar L. M. *&*. S. took charge of the Hospital and continued to hold it till the end of the year.

Officer Incharge

74. The most prevalent diseases during the year were the usual ones, viz diseases of the digestive system, eye diseases, malaria and diseases of the skin and ear.

Prevailing Diseases

75. The vaccination work is done as before by a special establishment under the control and supervision of the Agency Surgeon. The number of primary and secondary vaccination done during the year was 1287 and 533 as against 1555 and 862 last year, the number of children under one year's age vaccinated being 1143. The decrease in the number is due to the fact that owing to the visitation of the epidemic of small-pox last year many people got themselves vaccinated or revaccinated then.

Vaccination

76. The sanitary arrangements continued to be the same as before.

Sanitation.

In Wankaner proper it is the municipality that looks after the sanitation and in the mofussil the village communities make their own arrangements for keeping the villages clean.

77. The work of extending the town of Wankaner referred to in the last year's report would have made a good progress this year had not the question of the supply of labour come in its way. By present high rates of building materials and wages people have remained somewhat reticent in buying new blocks and in proceeding to build on them although they fully understand the advantages of free ventilation and open site. With the restoration of the normal conditions it is hoped we shall be able to make good progress in this behalf. The trees planted on the sides of the roads are in good condition except a few that found themselves unsuited to the soil.

78. There was a large epidamic of measles and small-pox in the capital town and the Mahals during the year and it has not died down yet. Out of 13 cases of measles 4 succumbed to it and of 125 cases of small-pox 13 proved fatal. Although plague was raging over the major part of Kathiawar the town of Wankaner remained free from the disease until the close of the year. No restrictions were placed on people from surrounding infected areas who would like to come and stay in Wankaner or any of the villages of the State except that the new arrivals had to present themselves for examination at the hospital for 10 days alternately, after their arrival. Four imported cases were detected and were kept in separate sheds where they all expired. No case of cholera occured during the year.

Infectious diseases.

79. It will be observed from Appendix XXIV that the number of births during the year was 1421 as against 1355 in the previous year whereas the number of deaths was 800 as against 737 last year. The increase in the number of births and deaths is nearly the same. The ratio of births per mile during the year was 43·51 against 41·49 while that of deaths was 24·5 against 22·57 in the previous year. The registration of births and deaths is done by Police Patels in the mofussil and by the City Chief Constable in the town of Wankaner. The duty of supplying information regarding births has this year been expressly laid on midwives on attendance or where no such woman has attended, on the person residing with or treating the female, giving birth to a child.

Births and deaths.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

80. The State maintains 17 schools in all comprising, 4 High School,

General. 14 vernacular schools for boys, 1 girls' school and 1 Urdu School for Mahomedan children. Besides there is one aided Pathshala for teaching Sanskrit only and one indigenous school for children of the Bohra community only in Wankaner.

81. The total number of children receiving education (excepting those attending the Pathshala and the school for the children of the Bohra community only) during the year under report is 1637 against 1545 of the last year, showing a very satisfactory increase of 92.

Expenditure. 82. The total expenditure on education during the Samvat year 1973 was Rs. 13,595 as against Rs. 11,642 in the last year.

Ratio. 83. The ratio of students to the total population comes to 50·7 per mile as against 47·3 in the previous year and the expenditure on account of education per head of population is Rs. 0-6-9.

Examination Results. 84. The examinations this year were held by the Educational Secretary. The following table shows the results of the various examinations.

Name of School.	1916-17			1917-18.		
	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number of pupils passed.	Percentage.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number of pupils passed.	Percentage.
1 High School						
Standards I to VI	236	107	45·3	257	103	40·07
2 Vernacular Schools						
Below Standard	201	178	88·5	162	141	87·03
Other Standards	685	538	78·5	740	525	70·9
3 Girls' School.						
Below Standard	54	45	83·3	61	47	77·4
Other Standards.	147	115	78·2	173	112	63·27

85. The frequent change of Head Masters during the last year had its natural effect on the result of the Matriculation examination held in March 1917 as out of four boys presented none was successful.

Matriculation Examination.

86. During the year under report 5 boys were presented at the Elementary and 1 at the Intermediate Drawing Examination, out of whom 2 passed in the Elementary and one in the Intermediate Drawing examination.

Drawing Class examination.

87. Primary education is free throughont the State. In the High School 30 p. c. of free studentships are allowed. The fees are however very low and the amount realised therefrom is to be utilised in helping students to acquire commercial education. It was once thought that the purpose will be served by opening a commercial class in the High School but on a further consideration we have come to the couclusion that a better use of the money would be made if the amount is to be utilised in providing scholarships for students who wish to prosecute tbeir studies in the commercial line by joining institutions like the Government College of Commerce, Davar's College of Commerce, Victoria Technical School and the like. The scheme will take a definite course very shortly.

Education how far free.

88. Due attention is paid to the moral and physical training of the boys. In the High School as well as in most of the Vernacular Schools the boys recite a prayer before the lessons commence. Regarding physical exercise there is a gymnasium with the necessary apparatus in the High School compound and the boys are under the supervision of the Gymnasium teacher. Arrangements are also made for the boys to play cricket and football in the High School compound.

Moral and Physical Education

89. In order to help poor and deserving boys to continue their studies for higher education, the State maintains the following 5 scholarships.

Scholarships for Higher Education

(a) Four scholarships worth Rs. 10 each per mensem established to commemorate the memory of His Highness The Raj Sabeb's late Rajkotwala Raniji Saheb, called Devkuvarba Scholarships.

Of these 4 scholarships, one was given to a student studying in the P. E. Class, one in the Intermediate Arts class, one in the junior B. A. class and one in the senior B. A. class.

(b) A scholarship of the value of Rs. 25 p. m. established in memory of H. H. the RajSaheb's late Mandawala Raniji Saheb, called Padmakunvarba scholarship.

This scholarship was awarded to a student studying in the Poona Engineering College.

90. The Haridas Scholarship of the value of Rs. 6 p. m. was awarded to a Girasia student studying in the Baroda Kala Bhuvan.

Scholarships and other aid to High School students

91. The three King Edward Memorial Scholarships each worth Rs. 5 per mensem established by the State were awarded to poor deserving students in the higher standards of the High School. One more deserving student who was not able to get any of these three was given an extra scholarship of Rs. 5 per mensem out of the Anamat Dharmada Fund. Three scholarships worth Rs 2 per mensem recently established for Mahomedan boys were also awarded to students in the upper classes of the High School. The Monghibai scholarship of Rs. 2 per mensem, established by the sons of the late Rao Bahadur Bhimji Morarji of Rajkot in memory of their mother Monghibai was awarded to a poor boy of the Dasa Shrimali Bania caste studying in the High School.

92. The Wankaner Vidyottejak Mandal at Rangoon awarded three scholarships to 3 students studying in the Arts and Technical Colleges amounting to the aggregate value of Rs. 20 per mensem and gave a donation of Rs. 25 to the High School Boys' Library with a promise to continue the same and Rs. 25 to the Poor Boys' Library started last year. The latter is managed by one of its members residing here.

93. The Wankanar Vidya Prasarak Mandal at Nairobi, B. E. Africa also continued to give help to poor deserving students and it is gratifying to note that it maintained 12 scholarships aggregating to Rs. 22 per mensem in the year of report. It also awarded one scholarship of Rs. 4 to a student studying at the Hunter Male Training College, Rajkot in the year under report.

94. The Educational Department remained in the year of report under Mr. Ranchhodlal B. Shah whose hard work and strict supervision have contributed greatly to the improvement of the department.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Horse breeding.

95. The two stallions, one a Kathiawari and the other an Arab are still kept up as a part of the stables. They serve the local and outside mares. The number of mares covered by the stallions was 48 during the year under report against 44 in the previous year. They are in good condition and capable of rendering further services.

Cattle breeding

96. The Rampara cattle farm has been working satisfactorily. The number of cattle at the end of the year was 243, consisting of cows, she-buffaloes, oxen, young ones etc. The income of the farm during the Samvat year 1973 was Rs. 2,300/, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,570/-

97. There is no printing press in the State.

Libraries

98. The number of libraries was the same as in the previous year. The Victoria Jubilee Library at Wankaner that gets a substantial help from the State possesses a good stock of both English and Vernacular books and a fairly good number is added to them every year. The Library subscribes to two English and three Vernacular dailies, one bi-weekly, and three weekly newspapers besides several monthly magazines in English and vernacular. Over and above these H. H. The RajSaheb presents the Bombay Chronicle, the Times of India Illustrated Weekly, the Sketch and the Illustrated War News. Another library at Tithwa, the head quarters of the Mahal, is a small institution and subscribes to a few vernacular papers only. All papers, periodicals and magazines that are proscribed by Government are also prohibited by the State from entering the State limits.

Destruction of wild beasts

99. No panther was shot in the year of report. The arrangement about the destruction of wild boars had to be continued as the damage done by these animals has not yet ceased.

Destruction of snakes

100. The granting of reward for snake killing continued during the year though the number of deaths from snake bites has diminished. The number of snakes killed and the rewards paid for killing them were respectively 170 and Rs. 42-8-0 in the year of report.

101. Fairs as usual were held in the month of Shravin at the temples of Jadeshwar, within the limits of Tithwa and of Dholeshwar and NagaBawa in Wankaner. There was a large attendance of people both from the State and outside. No offence was committed at these fairs and the events passed off smoothly. Gambling was strictly prohibited within the State.

Fairs.

102. In thus presenting the results of the year's working of the State administration it now remains for me to acknowledge my indebtedness to His Highness The RajSaheb whose personal acquaintance with even the minutest details in all the branches of the administration and whose personal exertions to guide the several departments of the State in the right direction have as usual contributed largely to the success which it may have acquired. I have also to thank all officers of the State for their healthy co-operation and honest and diligent discharge of their respective duties.

Conclusion.

Wankaner
9th July 1918.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Wankaner State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1917-18

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mr. Devshanker J. Dave	Chief Karbhari	1-4-17	31-3-18	
2	,, Tribhovandas J. Raja M. A.; LL. B.	Deputy Karbhari and Sar Nyayadhish	2-4-17	31-3-18	
3	,, Hiralal H. Pandya L. Ag; M. Sc.	Private Secretary and Abadi Adhikari	1-4-17	31-3-18	
4	Dr. Vasantrai C. Dholakia L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer	19-5-17	10-11-17	
	Dr. Keshavlal V. Thakar L. M. & S.	Do.	3-1-18	31-3-18	
5	Mr. Ranchhodlal B. Shah B. A.	Educational Secretary	1-4-17	Do.	
6	Mr. Narbheram T. Maniar	Nyayadhish	Do.	Do.	
7	,, Jadavji Amulakh Mehta	Assistant Engineer	Do.	Do.	
8	,, Gokaldas D. Patel	Revenue Assistant	Do.	Do.	
9	,, Isaak Reuben	Municipal Secretary and Custom Officer	10-4-17	Do.	
10	,, Vallabhram C. Bhatt	Police Superintendent	13-4-17	Do.	
11	,, Bhaichand F. Sheth	Sar Daftari in charge Hazur Treasury	1-4-17	Do.	

Wankaner, 19th April 1918.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Wankaner State, during the year 1917-18.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code	Yes, adapted from British Laws with suitable chages	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code		,,	
3	Law of Evidence		,,	
4	Contract Act		,,	
5	Civil Procedure Code		,,	
6	Cattle Trespass Act		,,	
7	Prison Act		,,	
8	Hindu Law		,,	
9	Mahomedan Law		,,	
10	Abkari Act		,,	
11	Explosive Substances Act		,,	
12	Application of the Royal Proclamation regarding Trading with the Enemy		,,	
13	Rules for the Control of Printing Press during the War		,,	
14	Limitation Act	No.	,,	
15	Rules relating to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	,,	,,	
16	Stamp Act	,,	,,	
17	Registration Act	,,	,,	
18	Salt Act	,,	,,	
19	Gambling Act	,,	,,	
20	Police Rules	,,	,,	
21	Rules for the Management of Encumbered Estates	,,	,,	
22	Shikar Rules	,,	,,	
23	Rules relating to Arms & Ammunition	,,	,,	
24	Mining Rules	,,	,,	
25	Majority Act	,,	,,	
26	Rules regarding Poisonous Drugs	,,	,,	
27	Rules for public Conveyances	,,	,,	
28	Rules for cultivation of Hemp	,,	,,	
29	Boiler Inspection Act	,,	,,	
30	Act for the Prohibition of Early Marriages	,,	,,	
31	Treasure Trove Act	,,	,,	
32	Rules regarding Mianas	,,	,,	
33	Court Fee Act	,,	,,	
34	Rules for the conduct of civil cases against agriculturists	,,	,,	
35	Rules regarding Weights	,,	,,	
36	Rules for the better Control over Suspicious characters	,,	,,	
37	Rules for the control of Movements of Wandering Tribes	,,	,,	
38	Rules for Certificates of Heirship by direct descendants	,,	,,	
39	Rules regarding Hotels and Restaurants	,,	,,	
40	Rules prohibiting Cow-Killing etc.	,,	,,	

Wankaner. 19th April 1918

DEVSHANKER J. DAVÉ

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Wankaner State for the year 1917-18.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns.	Number of men					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European commissioned officers	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry Sappers Artillery Infantry Imperial Service Troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arab and Makrani Bedas as well as the State Police perform Military service when required. The Bhayats and Mul Girasias are also liable to perform Military service under certain circumstances

Wankaner, 19th April 1918

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police Force in the Wankaner State for the year 1917-18.

No.	Description of Police.	Number	Pay of Grade.	Total cost	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Risaldar	1	35		...	...	...	...	..	1	...	
2	Risala Sowars	16	27		...	2	...	...	...	13	...	
3	Irregular Sowars	9	22		...	...	...	...	...	7	...	
4	,, Camel Sowars	3	19		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
5	City Chief Constable	1	20	Rs. 15,500	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
6	Havaldar	1	14		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
7	Full Naiks	2	13		...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
8	Lace Naiks	3	12		...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
9	First Class Constables	10	11		...	4	1	...	...	3	...	
10	Second Class Constables	15	10		...	5	...	...	...	4	...	
11	Third Class Constables	41	9		...	23	2	...	...	22	...	
	Total...	102		15,500	...	36	3	...	...	57	...	

Wankaner, 19th April 1918.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State,

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Wankaner State, during the year 1917–18.

Number.	State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5.)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Wankaner	79	53	37	54	37	54	26	45	10	10	70·27	83·18	70·27	83·18	2 awaited trial last year 1 awaiting trial this year

Wankaner, 19th April 1918.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Wankaner State, during the year 1917-18.

Name of State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wankaner	1765-3-10	1123-13-6	1248-7-1	851-11-6	70·72	75·78	

Wankaner, 19th April 1918

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Wankaner State, during the year 1917-18

No.	Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Remarks.
		Balance from last year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	„ 2 to 3 months.	„ 3 to 6 months.	„ 6 to 12 months	„ 1 to 2 years.	„ 2 to 3 years.	„ 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Rape	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Dacoity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Grievous hurt	0	4	4	1	4	6	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
5	Robbery	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Hurt	4	19	23	20	23	37	8	0	2	0	0	6	0	8	43	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	House breaking	0	5	5	3	5	6	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Theft & other offences against property	1	17	18	18	18	26	21§	0	1	0	6	5	2	*14	7	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Miscellaneous	8	110	118	49	55	79	47	1	0	0	7	39	0	47	31	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	Total...	13	158	171	93	108	157	+83	1	*3	0	19	50	3	76 †	88	0	0	7	7	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	

§7 dealt with under Section 562 of Criminal Procedure Code

† See Remarks supra

Wankaner, 19th April 1918

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Wankaner State, during the year 1917-18.

Number.	Name of Courts of the State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1917-18					Total.		Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
		Past year.	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Huzur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sir Nyayadhish Court	3	9 ×	...	8	3	1	...	...	2	12	...	6	5	...	...	1	1	
3	Nyayadhish Court	165	154	16	54	74	24	...	2	151	154	16	66	78	5	4	1	1	
	Total..	168	163×	16	62	77	25	...	2	153	166	16	72	83	5	4	2	2	

× 4 directly heard as District Magistrate
2 Transferred
3 Committed to the Session Court

Wankaner. 19th April 1918

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Wankaner State during the year 1917-18.

Name of State.	Tribunal.	Number of Applications.	Number of persons and Cases																	
			Applications rejected.		Sentences						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.	
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.											
			Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Wankaner	Huzur Court	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	
	Sar Nyayadhish Court	9	1	1	7	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	11	1	1	7	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	

Wankaner, 19th April 1918.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of Wankaner State, during the year 1917-18.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	2616	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1	2616	0-6-3	
2	Nyayadhish Court	9	35	229	214	238	249	203	245	35	4	12980	5	208	1	182	22	2	2	...	40	115	9	81	21,339	0-2-16	
	Total...	10	35	229	215	239	250	204	246	35	4	15,596	5	209	1	182	22	2	3	...	40	115	9	82	23,955		

Wankaner, 19th April 1918

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XI

Statement showing the Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the Courts of Wankaner State, during the year 1917-18

No.	Tribunal	Opening Balance of applications		Value of applications pending at the close of 1917-18	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1917-18			Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value	Past year	Present year	Value	Past year	Present year	Value	Past year	Present year	Value	Within 6 months	Within 12 months	Above 1 year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Nyayadhish Court	25	98	20,603	396	362	20,924	421	460	41,527	323	375	34,743	98	85	6,784	69	4	12	

Wankaner, 19th April 1918

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work-Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Wankaner State, during the year 1917-18.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of				
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Huzur Court	...	2	3	...	3	2	1	2	2	...	550	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	0-10-14	0-10-16	
Sar Nyayadhish Court	...	...	2	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	159	44	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0-2-9	0-0-17	
Total...	...	2	5	1	5	3	3	3	2	...	709	44	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1			

Wankaner, 19th April 1918.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Wankaner State, during the year 1917-18.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Wankaner	1	17	28	48	45	17·5	12·2	5	Rs. 1415	8 days	One prisoner undergoing rigorous imprisonment died of pneumonia

Wankaner, 19th April 1918

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIV

Statement showing the datails of Registration of Documents in the Wankaner State, during the year 1917-18

Name of the Registering office of the State.	Documents presented for Registration		Nature of documents presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of Documents Registered.		Documents of which Registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Nyayadhish Court	276	269	110	70	77	122	7	4	37	24	45	49	268	251	1,03,212	89,278	5	2	9	25	

Wankaner, 19th April 1918

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Wankaner State, during the year 1917–18.

Description	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property			Fees realized.			Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Mortgages	109	49,719	...	...	116	4	...	68	34,154	...	...	74	6.	...	
Sale deeds	74	44,439	...	...	100	10	...	110	52,025	...	...	132	14	...	
Wills	6	...	...	...	18	...	...	3	....	...	...	9	0	...	
Money bonds	35	9,054	....	...	21	12	...	24	3,099	...	...	10	2	...	
Miscellaneous	44	...	...	...	17	14	...	46	...	...	...	35	2	...	
Total...	268	1,03,212	..	...	274	8	...	251	89,278	...	...	261	8	...	

Wankaner, 19th April 1918.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief-Karbhari, Wankaner State,

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Wankaner State, during the year 1917-18.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1917	Receipts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1917	Remarks.
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wankaner	...	...	...	...	4,185	4,581		

Wankaner 19th April 1918.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the Rainfall in the Wankaner State, during the year 1917-18.

State	April 1917		May 1917		June 1917		July 1917		August 1917.		September 1917.		October 1917.		November 1917.		December 1917.		January 1918.		February 1918.		March 1918.		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Wankaner	0	0	4	57	2	10	11	15	10	9	4	29	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	33	19	85	25	67	

Wankaner, 19th April 1918.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Wankaner State, during the year 1917—18.

No.	Articles.	During March (past year.) (per rupee)	During March (present year) (per rupee)	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Juwar	34	18	
2	Bajri	25	14	
3	Wheat	23	13	
4	Rice	10	10	
5	Mug	17	14	
6	Adad	15	13	
7	Muth	29	20	
8	Gram	22	19	

Wankaner 19th April 1918.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing Expenditure on public Works, carried out in the Wankanker State, during the year 1917–18.

No.	Description of works	State Funds			Remarks
		Original	Repairs	Total	
1	P. W. D. Office	2,340	...	2,340	
2	Ranjit Vilas Palace	10,880	...	10,880	
3	Roads	950	5,525	6,475	
4	Telephone lines	220	850	1,070	
5	European Guest-House	5,025	...	5,025	
6	Extension of Khengar Bhuvan	8,370	...	8,370	
7	„ to Girls' School	5,175	...	5,175	
8	Purnachandra Bhuvan	5,800	...	5,800	
9	Canals for irrigation purposes	...	80	80	
10	General Repairs	...	9,700	9,700	
11	Other minor works	240	...	240	
				55,155	

Wankaner 19th April 1918.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Wankaner State during the year 1917—18.

Name of State.	Year	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	with 2 bullocks	with 4 bullocks	Riding.	Load carrying.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wankaner	1916-17	8,695	6,345	595	4,733	275	321	105	4,822	111614	3,556	...	31	1,692	
	1917-18	8,875	6,431	608	4,638	271	306	91	4,456	102331	3,599	...	35	1,692	

Wankaner, 19th April 1918.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Wankaner State, during the year 1917–18.

Name of State	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Wankaner	1	1660	1	1755	1	165	...	...	3	3580	

Wankaner, 19th April 1918.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts & Expenditure of the Wankaner State during the Samvat year 1973.

No.	Items	Rupees	Total
	INCOME		
1	Land Revenue ...	4,39,860	
2	Jama Sudharo from Bhayats and Mulgirasias ...	8,495	
3	Mandvi receipts ...	49,750	
4	Revenue of alienated lands ...	1,40,000	
5	Excise revenue ...	3,580	
6	Judicial ...	3,850	
7	Education ...	825	
8	Other receipts including Vadhawu ...	84,595	
9	Recoveries on account of Taccavi advances and other outstanding dues ...	86,620	
10	Deposits ...	1,51,300	9,68,875
	EXPENDITURE		
1	Administration charges ...	41,025	
2	Police Department ...	36,010	
3	Jail charges ...	1,410	
4	Education ...	13,595	
5	Alienation ...	1,40,000	
6	Dispensaries including vaccination ...	5,005	
7	Public Works ...	54,315	
8	Dharmada ...	5,800	
9	Pension and allowances ...	10,245	
10	Rajkharach ...	74,340	
11	Tribute and Khasta Jama ...	23,970	
12	Municipality ...	4,580	
13	Stable ...	9,000	
14	Miscellaneous ...	66,215	
15	Expenses in connection with the celebration of the marriage of the Kunvari Saheb	1,42,170	
16	Taccavi and other advances ...	27,010	
17	Deposits repaid ...	3,63,580	10.18,270

Wankaner 18th April 1918.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Wankaner State during the year 1917—18.

No.	Dispensary	Number of patients treated		Results of in-door patients				Expenditure	Daily average	Remarks
		Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	State Hospital, Wankaner	13,457	65	45	17	1	2	5,045	180·8	
2	Tithwa Dispensary	2,276	...	...	...	...	...	420	25·1	
	Total...	15,733	65	45	17	1	2	5,465	205·9	

Wankaner, 19th April 1918.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing Vital Statistics of the Wankaner State, for the year 1917-18.

Name.	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Wankaner	32,653	1,355	1,421	66	...	737	800	63	....	41·49	43·51	22·57	24·5	

Wankaner 18th April 1918.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE,

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

For the year 1918-19 A. D.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area of the State. ...	...	...	...	...	...	417 Square Miles.
Area of the Talukdari village of Khasta in the Ahmedabad District. ...	...	...	...	...	8	„ „
Population (Census of 1911)	...	...	...		32,653.	
Gross Revenue (excluding alienations as per average of past 5 years) ...	...	...	...		Rs. 5,02,200	
Tribute and Jortalbi.	...	...	...		Rs. 18,879	

Ruler of the State:—Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji Bahadur, K. C. I. E., Raj Saheb of Wankaner, aged 40 years, representing the Senior Branch of the Zala Family.

Termination of the Great War.

Thanks to the Almighty, the World War in which Might was arrayed against Right has now ended in the crushing defeat of the Central Powers and their misguided Allies and the strenuous efforts of the British Empire to free the Political World from an aggressive militarism are crowned with success. Good sometimes comes out of an evil and such was the case here. It was with a view to establish a universal Empire in Europe that Germany had plunged the World into a cataclysmic war. This, the Great War has proved to be an impossibility, nay, it has led all civilized nations to the creation of some effective guarantee behind International Law,

strong enough to prevent any State however powerful, from setting aside with impunity the Public Laws of Nations or its own solemn obligations, to suit its interest or ambition. With the realization of this guarantee it is hoped we shall be free from a similar danger in future.

Rejoicings on cessation of Hostilities.

2. The happy news of the cessation of hostilities and the complete victory of the *Allied Arms* was hailed with unbounded cheer and delight and the hearts of people were too full of gratitude to the Almighty to find adequate expression at the deliverance from the horrors of War. To celebrate the occasion in Wankaner, the town was gaily decorated and a garden party was given, where His Highness the RajSaheb announced to give away one lac lbs. of grass in public charities and all assembled offered their prayers to the Almighty for thus restoring the World to the era of peace and security by completely crushing down the enemies of Justice, Liberty and Truth.

Effects of War.

3. While thus the year under report was the last year of the War it remains to be marked for its very serious effects in India. All sorts of commodities including even food stuffs that were considerably depleted on account of war demands in previous years rose very high in price and made the situation a very critical and perplexing one. It grew worse when the effects of war were followed by the failure of monsoon. The subsequent restrictions on Railway went partly to aggravate the evil and led the State to take steps in time to meet the contingency.

Public Meetings.

4. It was on the 21st of April 1919 that a meeting of the citizens of Wankaner and principal villagers was called by His Highness who gave them all an insight of the times they were passing through. In order to encourage merchants to import grain from outside he announced to exempt all grain so imported within a certain time from customs levy and in order to assist poor he exhorted all present to subscribe liberally to the establishment of a shop which can provide cheap as well as free grain to those in need as exigencies required. A sum of Rs. 8000/- was subscribed on the spot, the State subscribing Rs. 2000/- Subsequent additions to the fund including a sum of Rs. 2000/- further subscribed by the State brought it to Rs. 18000/- at the close of the year. When monsoon failed and further steps were deemed necessary, His Highness called upon a few merchants to form a Cheap Grain Syndicate and gave them certain concessions such as exemption from

duty, loan of money without interest &c. on condition that they had to levy nothing more than one anna and nine pies per maund of grain on the cost price. What help these shops have been able to render to the public in the year of report is a matter of details which will be given later on.

Influenza Epidemic.

5. In summarizing the note-worthy events of the year one cannot ignore to mention the most distressing part the influenza epidemic played this year. The disease spread throughout the length and breadth of India and Wankaner was not exempt from it. It ruined many families both in the town and villages. The only redeeming feature was that it gave opportunity to public spirited and philanthropic men to come to the rescue of those attacked by the disease. Wankaner was divided into nine different wards each of which was attended by two volunteers who worked under the direct supervision and guidance of Dr. Thakkar, the Chief Medical Officer. Similar arrangements existed with regard to villages also. In proper cases milk, food and even clothings were supplied along with medicines and this was perhaps the reason why the rate of mortality due to this dire disease was proportionately less in this State.

Birthday celebrations.

6. The birthday of His Highness the RajSaheb was celebrated throughout the State on the 12th of January 1919 which was observed as a public holiday as usual. A Darbar was held in honour of the occasion in Wankaner and was attended to by Bhayats, servants and gentry. Kumar Shri Gambhirsinhji of Vala and Kumar Shri Natvarsinhji of Dhrangadhra also took part in the jubilations. Those who had offered their voluntary services and done splendid work in endeavouring to stem the ravages of influenza were the recipients of gold or silver medals on this occasion as they deserved. Dr. Thakkar who also worked hard, had his services adequately rewarded. Of all other announcements made on the occasion the one which merits special mention is the placing of all grass vidis of Mesaria Mahal at the disposal of cattle-owning people without levying any grazing fee. It was this announcement which afforded great relief to people and minimised the difficulties of fodder created by the dire famine.

Measures in Service of the Empire.

7. In response to the gracious message of His Majesty the King Emperor and the stirring appeal of His Excellency the Viceroy, a sum of Rs. 20,000/- was contributed by His Highness the RajSaheb towards the general expenses of the war in the year of report. He also subscribed Rs. 1000 to the fund

started on the occasion of the Silver Wedding of their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen Empress. The aid rendered to the Second War Loan was exemplary. Without parting with the papers of the first loan, His Highness invested in this Loan Rs. 1,15,000 consisting of Rs. 65,000/- from the State and Rs. 50,000/- from the members of the Raj family.

Notable Guests,

8. Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Pottinger, the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, paid us a visit on 20th July 1918 *en route* to Rajkot where he went to relieve E. Maconochie Esquire C. S. I., I. C. S. who was then proceeding on furlough. Another distinguished visitor was C. Mayne Esquire M. A., Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, who arrived in August 1918 with his student His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and stayed here during the prevalence of plague in Rajkot.

His Highness the Raj Saheb's visits to other places.

9. During the year under report His Highness the RajSaheb visited Bombay nearly four times. His visit in September had reference to the question of 9 gun Princes of Kathiawar and Gujarat when he also visited Poona and saw His Excellency the Governor. In November 1918 His Highness had gone to Bombay to give a hearty send off to his son-in-law His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Mayurbhanj who was proceeding to the Front and also to see off His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner. In December he went there to take part in the banquet given by the Princes to His Excellency Lord Willingdon and to receive His Excellency George Lloyd, the present Governor of Bombay. In May 1918 His Highness had proceeded to Matheran to pass the hot season. While returning from that place he attended the Provincial War Conference held in Bombay and took part in its deliberations. In January 1919 His Highness proceeded to Delhi to attend the Princes' Conference held under the presidentship of His Excellency the Viceroy.

His Highness' District tour.

10. The district tour of His Highness in the year of report was highly appreciated by people in as much as the year being a famine year it afforded to them a very easy access to His Highness and a very early solution of their difficulties. His Highness visited two, three or more villages almost every day, examined the condition of people and their cattle and gave early orders for remedying their grievances or rendering them succour. I may mention that it is only such prompt method of dealing with people that greatly relieves them of the burden over their heads.

11. His Highness the RajSaheb and all the members of the royal family continued to be in good health during the year. Yuvraj Shri Pratapsinhji and his companion K. S. Pravinsinhji of Lathi continued to receive their education in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Their progress is reported to be satisfactory and both of them have won promotion. K. S. Pravinsinhji having stood first in the examination result has been able to secure the prize.

The Raj Family.

12. The political relations of the State have continued to be friendly and cordial with all the neighbouring States though difficulty is still being experienced in some cases in obtaining extradition of offenders from the Morvi State.

Political Relations.

13. Appendix I furnishes particulars regarding changes that have occured in the personnel of the high officials of the State during the year under report. The Private Secretary to His Highness the RajSaheb, Mr. Hiralal H. Pandya and the Chief Medical Officer Dr. Keshavlal V. Thakkar both having secured better jobs, resigned their posts. Mr. Tribhovandas J. Raja has for the present been holding the post of Private Secretary in addition to his own while the post of Chief Medical Officer remained vacant till the close of the year. There was another change in the staff which was due to the creation of a new post of State Engineer and the separation of the Lekh Department from the Public Works Department. To the post of the State Engineer has been appointed Mr. Chhabildas Raghnathji B. E. while Mr. Jadavji A. Mehta who was till then working as Assistant Engineer in charge of the P. W. D. has been appointed to the post of Lekh Adhikari. Mr. Bhaichand Fulchand, Sar Daftari in charge Huzur Treasury, having fallen victim to the ravages of Influenza Mr. Motichand R. Shah has succeeded him.

Changes in the Staff.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LANDS.

14. The ordinary system of land revenue in force in the State is Bhagbatai except in a few villages where cash assessment system has been introduced of late.

Ordinary Revenue System.

15. In the Bhagbatai system the State receives a fixed sum in cash called Santi Vero and a fixed share in produce. The Santi Vero varies with the nature of land and is fixed per each Santi which ordinarily means 30 acres but may comprise more where the land is inferior.

Levies in Bhagbatai system.

16. The status of cultivators is as described in last year's report that of tenancy at will though they are not liable to be turned out from their lands without good reasons.

Status of cultivators.

17. As famine interfered with our desire to introduce cash assessment system in more villages we were not able to make any further progress in this behalf.

Cash assessment System.

18. The failure of monsoon obliged the State to direct modifications in land revenue recoveries both in the Bhagbatai and cash assessment systems for the famine year. The Santi Vero and the cash assessment were remitted altogether and a fourth share in irrigated crops and a third in others was directed to be taken except in the case of Juvari crop where the State agreed to take only Rs. 2 per bigha in order to assist cultivators in maintaining themselves and their cattle. In other crops grown as fodder for cattle a light cash assessment was fixed. These alterations were meant for the famine year and did not affect the recoveries of the ordinary land revenue for the Samvat year 1974 of which the present report will contain figures.

Modifications in levies for the Famine Year.

19. The land revenue system in the village of Khasta in the Dhandhuka Taluka of the Ahmedabad District remained the same as before. Inspite of the recent concessions given to cultivators by a reduction in the State's share in the produce of wheat their condition seems to be deteriorating owing to repeated unfavourable seasons and want of inclination on their part to personally work hard and it is feared some of them will become *Ubhads* unless some unforseen circumstance comes to their rescue. The revenue recoveries for the Samvat year 1974 were made as per our Dharo of St. 1967 whereas those for the year 1975 we are obliged to totally forego.

Land Revenue system in the village of Khasta.

20. Only 4 Acres and 31 Gunthas of Shir Padtar land was brought under cultivation this year. On the other hand there was a great increase in the figures of the Kardai Padtar land. This was however due to famine and needs no further remarks. When normal times are restored it is hoped, the revenue department will see that no Kardai land remains Padtar.

Shir Padtar and Kardai Padtar Lands.

21. The Santi Vero and other cash assessments recoverable for the St. year 1974 amounted to Rs. 97338 against Rs. 94690 of the previous year and were all recovered before the close of that year.

Santi Vero and other cash assessments.

22. No coercive measures were necessary to be taken for the recovery of any land revenue.

Coercive Measures.

23. The Taccavi advances made to the cultivators in the year of report amounted to Rs. 18,140/. as against Rs. 7,901/. last year. The increase was the natural outcome of the failure of monsoon. But for the existence of the Agriculturists' Co-operative Bank, the State would have had to lend more money but those cultivators who are not indebted to the State and who could find sureties under the Bank rules availed themselves of the Bank leaving only others to be assisted by the State. The Taccavi recoveries in the St. year 1974 were of Rs. 35,666 as against Rs. 29,116 in the preceding year. The high rate of cotton realized in the year was the principal factor that helped the realization.

Taccavi Advances

24. The benefits of the Agriculturists' Co-operative Bank were fully understood by the cultivators this year. It continued to lend them money at the lenient moderate rate. In ordinary years the amount lent by the Bank to a cultivator is Rs. 150/. per Santi. This amount was this year increased to Rs. 300. The capital of the Bank at the commencement of the Samvat year 1974 was Rs. 1,28,280, Rs. 480 which remained to be recovered from the cultivators for their instalments were recovered in the year and the Bank made a net profit of Rs. 6,930. This brought us to the total of Rs. 1,35,695 at its end. This amount the Bank possessed as under :—

Agriculturists' Co-operative Bank.

88,190/.	Loan to cultivators under the Bank Rules.
27,500/.	Purchase of 5/½ p./c. War Bonds.
5,050/.	Purchase of Shares.
14,955/.	Cash on hand.
1,35,695/.	

The increase in the amount of loan given to cultivators will show at a glance how such an institutiou proves useful to cultivators in such famine and lean years. The usurious money lenders would rob cultivators like

anything if they have at all to resort to them. The annual meeting of the members of the Bank was held on 9th February 1919 when the position of the Bank was examined and some questions of importance were discussed. Considering the fact that the Bank looks more to the safety of the money rather than its interest, the profit it has made in the Samvat year 1974 appears satisfactory.

25. Mr. Tribhovandas J. Raja, the Deputy Karbhari, was in charge of the Revenue Department throughout the year. Mr. Gokaldas, the Revenue Assistant, was also by his side and helped him much. Both of them having had other multifarious duties to attend to, they were not able to pay their undivided attention to this department but their work on the whole was quite satisfactory.

Model & Experimental Farm.

26. The famine has somewhat impeded our progress in the experiments of different crops in the farm. The total area of the farm is about 84 Acres but arrangements for irrigating land that existed in the year of report were only for a third of it. Of the two thirds of land in which various different crops were to be sown by rain water, some 23 Acres of land had cotton, 2 gram, 16 Bajri and 4 Teel, the latter two crops failing altogether. The rest of the land remained altogether unutilized for want of rain. We had thus only to advise steps to extend water canal in order to be able to extend irrigation and to remain content so far as this 2/3rd land was concerned.

Irrigated crops in the Farm.

27. Amongst crops produced by irrigation there was cotton in 17 Acres, sugarcane in 5 and vegetable and chillies in about 3. Cotton thrived well and gives a return of 159 maunds of cotton seeds and 91 maunds of cotton which is of a long staple and superior quality. The sugarcane in the 5 Acres was made use of as seed for the sugarcane sown again in about 10 Acres of land. Experiment shows that Mauritious Sugarcane if sown in this land would give better results. We have sown seeds of that sugarcane in one Bigha again and would be able to say more definitely on the point later on. There was no new sort of vegetable or any new experiment in the 3 Acres of land so as to deserve special mention.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

(a) Legislation.

Legislation.

28. The laws and rules in force in the State are those mentioned in Appendix II, the courts being guided by the principles of equity and good conscience in matters not expressly provided for. No new laws were introduced in the year of report.

(*b*) *Military Force.*

Military Force.

29. The State does not maintain any regular military force for the present, the Arab and Makrani Bedas and regularly drilled Police as well as Bhayats and Mulgirasias liable to military service being available for any such need as stated in previous reports. Appendix III is therefore blank.

[*c*] *Police.*

Police.

30. The total strength of the Police permanently employed remained the same as in last year. (Vide Appendix IV). To avoid possibility of any further crimes in these abnormal times an addition was necessary but the State could not do so owing to want of arms. Some 26 men of the Village Police were however required to act as fourth grade constables and it was further arranged to post 2 officers with 10 men at each of three central stations in the district in order to preserve peace and order amongst village people and to be serviceable to them when occasion arises. The latter arrangement did not completely come in force before the close of the year of report and so there is no mention of it in the Appendix. The cost of the village police acting as fourth grade constables is not included here. The figure however exceeds that of the last year. This is because of the increment in the high price allowance granted to the members of the force. There were 8 dismissals for having left service without permission. The number of those dealt with departmentally and fined and degraded is reduced to 30 as against 38 of the last year. Only one man was punished judicially and that was for wilfully absenting himself without resigning the post. Two persons got monetary reward for arresting a recruit who had absconded from the Regimental Depot of the Kathiawar Special Company. As regards the literacy of the Police there is a slight decrease as the number comes to 55 as against 57 of the last year. There was no addition to the arms supplied to the Police in the year of report though very badly wanted.

Village Police.

31, The strength of the Village Police in the year of report was 211 as in last year. Out of these some 26 men had to be kept in headquarters as fourth grade constables and an arrangement was set on foot to employ 10 armed police with two officers at three central stations as mentioned before. The remaining 185 men did their Police duties under the direction and control of chief constables besides assisting Revenue Officials in revenue matters.

Ratio of the Police Force and its expenditure.

32. The ratio of the police force excluding the 36 men arranged to be posted at three central stations but including the village police is 9·5 per thousand of population and ·75 per square mile of the State's area. The total expenditure exclusive of the Arab and Makrani Beda expense comes to Rs. 32068 as against Rs. 33540 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that many posts of Village Police remained vacant for want of suitable candidates. The cost of protection comes to about a rupee per head of population.

Working of the Police.

33. The number of offences of which the Police took cognizance in the year of report was 76 as against 53 in the previous year. It will appear from Appendix V that 64 men were arrested for these offences all of whom were sent up for trial. The percentage of conviction comes to 57·81 as against 83·18

Property stolen.

34. The figures denoting the value of property stolen and that of recovered are given in Appendix VI. The value of property stolen amounts to Rs. 1678-10-1 as against Rs. 1123 last year and the recoveries are of Rs. 483-2-11. The percentage of recovery is 28·78 as against 75·78.

Serious offences.

35. There was no serious offence in those reported to the Police.

Efficiency of the Police.

36. The figures noted above point to some slackness on the part of the Police in the year of report. It is true that no very serious offence was committed and most of the offences were of petty thefts or the like dueto people's hard struggle for food and fodder in these days but a more vigilant eye of the Police would have avoided some of the offences and the results would have been more satisfactory. I may also observe that in examining the work of the Police it is very pertinent to examine how many offences reported to the police remained undetected. The Appendices do not contain anywhere a column giving these figures.

(*d*) *Administration of Justice.*

Constitution of Courts.

37. There has been no change in the arrangement for the administration of civil and criminal justice. The number of Courts, their constitution and powers are the same as reported last year.

Criminal Justice.

38. The number of offences both cognizable and non-cognizable reported to the Courts in the year of report was 213 as against 158 of the previous year. (Vide Appendix VII). The increase appears to be in the offences of hurt and theft or other offences against property and is the natural outcome of famine conditions. Amongst other offences those that require special mention are the offences committed against the local Early Marriage Act. These offences number 11 for which 11 persons were put on trial and they were all fined. The total number of persons apprehended for the 213 offences was 203 which with the two persons that remained to be tried at the close of the previous year brings the total to 205. Out of these 78 men including one dealt with under Sec. 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code were convicted, 98 were either discharged or acquitted and 29 men remained to be tried. Why so many remained awaiting trial needs some explanation. Three of the persons apprehended were not surrendered to the State according to the extradition rules by a neighbouring State in spite of Agency orders. The delay in the completion of the trial of others was partly due to the Magistrate's unavoidable absence on State business and partly to the non-appearance of witnesses in those cases that had been reported in the vicinity of the close of the year. Appendix VIII will show that of the 203 persons apprehended this year 202 came before the Nyayadhish Court and one before the Sar Nyayadhish as District Magistrate over and above the two persons that remained to be tried at the close of the previous year. The Nyayadhish committed one person to the Court of Sessions and so the number of persons apprehended this year and dealt with by the Sar Nyayadhish Court becomes 2, bringing the whole total of such persons to 204 instead of 203. The results of these 204 persons and also of the 2 persons of the previous year are given in columns 13 to 18 of the Appendix against the names of the Courts dealing with them.

39. There were only 2 criminal appeals in the Huzur Court and one in the Sar Nyayadhish Court. All the three were disposed of. The Huzur Court confirmed the decision in one and modified it in the other. The Sar Nyayadhish Court concurred with the Nyayadhish court in the appeal before it. (Vide Appendix IX)

Extradition.

40. Two persons were extradited to this State from outside for trial for offences committed within the State limits. One of them was convicted and the trial of the other was not complete before the end of the year. Some three persons that

were to be surrendered to this State along with the one handed over were not given up by Morvi State inspite of Agency orders and this was partly the reason why the trial of one was delayed. No person was extradited from this State to any other in the year of report.

Civil Justice.

41. Particulars regarding the civil work done by courts during the year are given in Appendix X. The number of civil suits filed were 128 as against 215 last year. Of these 128, those filed in the Sar Nyayadhish Court numbered 8 and all related merely to contested successionship. Five of them were disposed of and 3 represented the closing balance. In the Nyayadhish Court the opening balance was 4 which with 120 suits filed this year brought the number to 124 from which 113 were finally dealt with and 11 remained to be disposed of at the end of the year. The decrease in the number of suits may be ascribed to the suspension of execution proceedings of monetary decrees owing to scarcity and famine as also to the fact that cultivators have not now to resort to ordinary money lenders for loan but to the Agriculturists' Co-operative Credit Bank that lends them money at a very cheap rate of interest. The value of suits filed and their average duration in both the courts are given in the Appendix and will speak for themselves.

42. The number of applications for execution of civil decrees filed during the year was 185 which together with 85 applications of the last year brought the total to 270. It is gratifying to observe that of these 270 applications 266 were disposed of and only four required disposal at the close of the year. Necessary particulars regarding the applications are given in Appendix XI.

43. Appendix XII relates to the appellate work of the civil courts. There was no appeal pending at the close of the last year. Only three were filed in the year of report, one of which was in the Hazur Court and two in the Sar Nyayadhish Court. All the three were disposed of. The results of the appeals point to the satisfactory nature of the work done by original courts and the decrease in the average of time taken in the disposal of appeals speaks well for the Appellate Court.

(*e*) *Prisons*

44, There is only one Central Jail in the State and is situated in a very healthy locality in Wankaner. The building is a pacca one, is commodious and fully ventilated in the interior and possesses a small garden attached to it which is looked after by the prisoners. The number of pri-

soners admitted during the year was 25 which together with the 5 prisoners remaining from last year brought the total to 30. The daily average was only 7·1 as against 12·2 last year but the cost is proportionately high this time. No Jail offence was reported this year. The prisoners all remained in good health throughout the year and none succumbed either to the influenza epidemic or other diseases. Dr. Keshavlal V. Thakkar acted as Jail Superintendent upto 17–3–19 and his work was highly satisfactory.

(f) Registration of documents.

45. The Nyayadhish Court is empowered to register documents presented to it for registration. Appendix XIV contains particulars regarding the number and nature of documents presented for registration and gives their value. It also supplies figures of documents of which registration was refused, of which it was allowed and of those that remained undisposed of. Appendix XV classifies the documents registered, gives information as to the value of property to which the documents registered related and shows what fees were realized therefor. As no separate expenditure is incurred in respect of this department no mention is madeof it. The reason why so many as 28 documents remained to be disposed of at the end of the year is the same as given in my last year's report.

(g) Municipalities.

46. There has been no addition to the number or change in the constitution of the Municipalities in the State in the year of report. The Wankaner Municipality continued to be a State department and is managed by a separate State establishment. It has no revenues of its own and the expenses are provided for from the State revenues. The State P. W. Department looks after the upkeep of the roads and repairs of municipal buildings and the municipal establishment looks after lighting, watering and cleaning of the roads and the town. The public latrines provided at convenient spots on the outskirts of the town are kept clean by a special establishment for the purpose. The failure of the monsoon did not deprive the town people of the supply of good drinking water till the end of the year of report though it appeared as if the supply would be exhausted before long. The Municipal establishment took care to see that the sources of water supply were not contaminated in any way. The drinking water wells were cleaned by the Municipality and occasionally treated with Permanganate of Potash. Barring the influenza epidemic the town people enjoyed good health. Appendix XVI will show that there

was a retrenchment in the expenditure of the Municipality this year. This was partly due to the fact that the Municipality had to do away with certain street lamps for want of sufficient supply of kerosine oil and had to retrench other expenses to meet the present scarcity.

Rural Conservancy.

47. The arrangements for the rural conservancy are the same as described in previous years. In large villages the main streets are kept clean by village scavangers who are paid from contributions made by the villagers and by-lanes are kept clean by the people living close by. The work is examined by the Mahal Police Officers and the revenue staff during their occasional visits. No village is said to have the defective supply of good drinking water but the year under report could prove that this was true only in ordinary years. In famine years some of the villages are likely to encounter difficulties of obtaining good water and if the State had not this year called upon people to dig their wells deeper by availing themselves of the time they would have felt the same now. Regarding the health of the villagers the same remarks would apply as in the case of the town people.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Rainfall & Weather.

48. There was a total failure of monsoon in the year of report though the signs of its advent were visible at a very early period. It was in the month of May that we received about 57 cents of rain. The month of June when plentiful rain could be expected gave us only a few showers in some villages measuring only half an inch and as a matter of fact caused a loss of seed to those cultivators who were induced to commence sowing operation in anticipation of further rains. The June showers were followed by a strong southern wind known as Girnari wind and for many days dispersed the clouds that appeared in day time. The days were hot and cloudy but the evenings were quite clear. The month of July gave us about 1 inch & 35 cents of rain. This was too insufficient for sowing purposes But some of the cultivators undertook to sow their fields with cotton, bajri and juvari where this was permissible in view of the nature of land. The seed wherever it could be sown germinated well and would have done well were there good rains thereafter. But the southern wind again began to blow fiercely and all hopes of further rains were lost. The cultivators both

those who had sown their fields and who had got no such opportunity appeared fully dejected. At last it was in the month of August that we received some 3 inches & 93 cents of rain and our hopes were some what resuscitated but that was only to find a disappointment. The September rains measured only 95 cents giving us thereby a total of 7 inches & 30 cents of rain in the season as against 39·33 of the previous year.

Crops.

49. The sowing of crops under scanty rains as described before together with the total failure of monsoon after ropeated hopes would naturally give us no good result. Barring a few fields where crops could survive to the last there was almost a failure of Agetar crops and cultivators had only to divert their attention to crops that could be produced by irrigation. Happily, the number of wells in the State has increased of late in consequence of the State's continued help to cultivators for sinking them. Some cultivators grew Juvari crops in order to be able to maintain themselves as well as their cattle, some grew Lucerne, some wheat and barley and some more than one of these crops. Sugarcane plantation was also undertaken by some. Excepting a few, the wells had all sufficient water though at the end of the year of report it appeared as if some of them would soon be found devoid of it. The Jasvantsar Tank which would have been of great use to people had no water. Its catchment area requires to be increased in as much as it otherwise loses its utility at such a critical time. The Amarsar Tank was of some use to cultivators who were able to grow Juvari by digging water pits therein.

Variety of Cotton Grown.

50. Pending the rusult of experiments of various sorts of cotton in the Model Farm the variety of cotton generally sown in the State is Kanmeri or Wagadio. Cultivators are prohibited to grow Mathia cotton except in a very few villages where the climatic conditions and quality of land are favourable to its growth. The precautions necessary for improving the quality of cotton spoken of in my last year's report are being adhered to by cultivators who now fully understand the benefits of bringing our cotton upto the mark of Broach cotton.

Groundnut.

51. The area sown with groundnut crop this year was only 24 Acres & 7 Gunthas against 45 Acres & 15 Gunthas last year. It seems this cultivation has of late been decreasing but the decrease in the year of report is solely due to the failure of monsoon.

52. For reasons mentioned in para 49 above the area of irrigation increased this year. Nearly 2350 Acres of land came under irrigation against 1521 of the last year. The sugarcane plantation done in the year of report was in about 73 Acres of land against 55 of the last year. The outturn of wheat and barley crops was much below expectation as they were not properly looked after by cultivators on account of the visitation of influenza epidemic which left no house unmolested.

Irrigated crops.

53. None of the crops suffered on account of red rust or frost in the year of report.

Red Rust & Frost.

54. The anna valuation of the various crops grown in the State in the year of report is given in the following table side by side with those of previous four years. An average good crop is taken to be 16 annas.

Anna Valuation of Crops.

Crops.	Average crops in the annas during				
	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19
Juvar	8	5	12	3	0–6
Bajri	12	2	12	4	1
Cotton	11	4	14	12	2
Pulses	8	2	4	6	
Sesamum	6	1·5	5	1	...
Gram	8	10	4	3	...
Wheat	10	9	12	4	8
Barely	12	9	10	3	6
Methi	13	4	5	5	1

55. Though the year under report was one of famine, the rates of both skilled and unskilled labour had an upward tendency rather than going down. The reason was that the rates of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life rose exceptionally high and consequently it was only natural that these persons would not like to accept

Wages and Labour.

work except for wages sufficient for their maintenance. Another reason which contributes partly to the increase is the high mortality among labouring classes in the Influenza scourge and the conseqent reduction in their numbers.

Prices of food grains.

56. Appendix XVIII will show that the prices of principal food stuffs remained very high during the year of report. The rates were high last year and it was thought that with the cessation of hostilities they would at once go down. This conjecture proved untrue for even after the signing of armistice the prices continued to go up. To what this was due is a matter that has given rise to diverse opinions. None of the last famines witnessed such rates nor are they heard of at any local or outside war in the past. The transport difficulties experienced in the year of report remind one of the old method of storing grain like hay in good years instead of disposing of it all at once. The stock of grain which the state possessed in the year of report proved of much value not only in helping the cultivators but in keeping the rates of foodstuffs in the market under check.

Famine and its Magnitude.

57. A comparision of the rainfall in the year of report with those of the previous famines will somewhat give an idea of the nature and magnitude of the present famine. The rainfalls in the years 1899-1900, 1911-12 & 1915-16 were respectively 5·91, 6·91 & 8·55 whereas that in the year of report was 7·50. In 1915-16 the rainfall though less in Wankaner was 17·38 in a portion of the State. This famine can therefore come upto the level of the famine of 1911-12 but its effects were even more severaly felt especially in foodstuffs. The reason is that the increased cultivation of cotton in the past few years had greatly depleted the stocks of grain and grass with cultivators and transport difficulties had greatly lessened the stocks of grain with merchants. Thus it was that most of the people had only to depend on the State for them in the year of report. Fortunately, the stock of hay reserve with the State was large from which grass was supplied at very lenient rates and it went partly to mitigate the fodder difficulties of people. But the stock of grain with the State was limited and it did not include Rangoon rice which is the usual cheapest food availed of by people in such famine years. Juvari and Bajri were the chief grains with the State and were supplied to people at rates much lower than those ruling in the market.

58. The heavy rates of cotton lately realised by cultivators and high wages earned by labourers would have gone a great way to alleviate their sufferings had not the high prices of foodstuffs & other necessaries of life in the past exhausted all their reserves. The influenza epidemic also absorbed a part of their surplus money and when all hopes for rain vanished the pinch of famine began to be seriously felt by all alike. Not only were they anxious about their maintenance but they saw no hopes for saving their cattle. Early measures for affording them relief in both these respects being thus necessary were soon organized and put in force.

Distress among People and Cattle.

59. To tide over difficulties in a famine year what a State has chiefly to do is :—

Measures of relief.

1 to give Taccavi and other assistance to cultivators,

(2) to open works for giving employment to people in need,

(3) to provide for the maintenance of destitute and of those without sufficient means,

(4) to arrange for the necessary supply of food and grass,

(5) to organise means of saving country's cattle.

I will now say though briefly what the State has done in respect of each of the above in the year of report.

60. As soon as it became known that the monsoon had failed we called upon statements showing what help the State would be required to give to cultivators either in the shape of money, grain or grass. These statements were scrutinized and it having been found that if the borrowing capacity of those cultivators who were the members of the Bank & owed no debt to the State was this year increased to double the amount lent in ordinary years, they would be able to fully maintain themselves and their cattle, an arrangement to that effect was made with the Agriculturists' co-operative Bank. As for the rest the State passed an order to give them the desired help. What amounts the Bank and the State gave upto the end of St. 1974 has already been mentioned in paras 23 & 24 above, the later figures coming in the account of the next year.

Help to Cultivators.

61. Certain public works of which contracts had been given before were in progress in the year of report and gave ample employment to the labouring class. To avoid conjestion at one place and to give employment to the villagers just near their home

Relief Works.

the State also ordered out further works such as construction of bunds, sinking of wells, road repairs etc. but many of them had to be left off for want of sufficient men. The presence of the influenza epidemic along with the famine seems to have neutralised its effects so far as the question of labour is concerned.

Gratuitous Relief.

62. The question of gratuitous relief was not so easy as the two above. Not only those who were destitute and helpless required relief but something was necessary to be done for those who had not the ample means to buy food grain at the high ruling rates. So far as the low-paid servants were concerned the State increased the Monghai allowance and directed to give them grains at special low rates. To assist others by giving grain either gratis or at cheap rate a fund was collected and a shop was opened as stated in para 4 before. The shop was worked by a committee headed by the Deputy Karbhari as their president and afforded relief as under in the year of report.

Number of persons to whom gratuitous grain was given		Amount of grain Mds.
	913	831
Number of persons to whom grain at cheap rate was supplied		
	19105	17122

The above arrangement was over and above the one under which the State ordered some 60 mds. per month gratis till after the close of the famine year.

Supply of grain.

63. In order to get a sufficient supply of grain and to check profiteering as well, the State got a Cheap Grain Syndicate formed of a few merchants and gave them certain concessions as mentioned in para 4 supra. The amount of grain imported by this Syndicate amounted to mds. 30085 upto the 31st of March. The amount of customs duty which the State remitted in respect thereof was Rs. 4387. The sum of State money which the Syndicate used in the purchase of food grain without interest was Rs. 32665. All the grain brought by the Syndicate was sold by it charging only a nominal profit of one anna nine pies per maund on the cost price.

64. The State had a sufficient supply of grass which was sold to people at different moderate rates. Cultivators would of course deserve to have it at the cheapest rate. They got it at annas eight per maund. State servants had to pay ten annas and others twelve annas per maund. As it appeared that there would be some surplus balance two hay stacks were sold to outside public which fetched about Rs. 1-8-0 per maund.

Supply of grass.

65. The last but an equally important thing to be done in famine year is to take steps for the saving of cattle. In famine years even men of means sometimes become careless of their cattle. Some drive them away altogether and some who are ashamed of doing so continue to keep them without sufficient fodder. In the result many cattle die. To take charge of such cattle as also of those which the owners want to part with there should be some one. The local Panjrapole when approached by somebody does so but in a year like this even an institution like that would find very hard to cope with the times. Under the circumstances the very first order which the State passed was to allow people to send their cattle to the cattle camp at Rampara. To afford relief to others the State directed to place all its grass vidis in the Mesaria Mahal at the disposal of cattle-owning people. These arrangements together with the supply of grass at cheap rates contributed largely to the saving of cattle in the State. The total number of cattle received in the cattle camp was 1635 of which I regret to find some 728 were attacked by a cattle disease and lost their lives. If all cattle had not been kept in the same place it is believed the mortality would have been very low.

Cattle Camp.

66. While these arrangements were in force private charities were active. Some distributed grain and grass amongst those who would not like to openly accept gifts and some did so in others. The Bhatia Volunteer Corps at Bombay distributed clothes amongst people through a Committee privately organized. Ben Shivgauri Gajjar of Bombay Vanita Vishram took the trouble of personally visiting some of our villages and contributing generously to the arrangement in force in the State. All these persons deserve best thanks.

Private Charities.

67. There is very a large area of hilly and unculturable land in this State but the physical formation of land and the average rainfall being unfavourable to the growth of good trees, the State has got no forest worth the name. We exerted our

Forests.

selves to the utmost in growing good trees but to no purpose. As a consequence we now confine our efforts to rearing Babul trees only. These trees also instead of growing luxuriously remain stunted except in some alluvial portions of land. There are, however, some pieces of waste lands which yield good grass. Such places are kept as grass reserves. The only trees of natural growth found in the State are Khakhro, Babul, Gorad and a few other kinds.

Trade & Manufacture.

68. There has been no change in the trade and manufacture in the State. The trade is confined mainly to the disposal of agricultural produce and other articles of local consumption. Ghee is now being greatly exported and Wankaner has now become almost a centre of ghee market. The manufacture is confined merely to weaving of coarse country cloth which if produced in more quantity would find a ready market in view of the present high prices. The weavers who have returned from Surat do not seem to have resumed their work owing to sudden fluctuations in prices but it is hoped they will do so when normal conditions are restored.

Endeavours to utilise Minerals.

69. The Mahomedan trader continued to prepare China clay from the earth obtainable in the State in the year of report. He seems to have achieved success in his experiment to a certain extent though it remains to be seen how far this clay will be able to compete with other. Seeing the success of the Mahomedan merchant a pottery expert with one local merchant obtained a license from the State for pottery works. He was busy with his preliminaries when the year closed.

Export and Import trade.

70. The export and import trade of the State continued to be the same as in previous years. The export trade consisted of cotton, wool, hides, ghee, stone and clay. The number of raw hides exported was 4091 as against ~~6959~~ 4406 in the preceding year and the quantity of wool exported during the same year was 2456 maunds as against ~~3786~~ 3600 mds in the previous year. The import trade consisted of cloth, piece goods, yarn, rice, food grains, sugar, molasses, salt, spices, groceries, timber, metal, iron, kerosine oil, tobacco, glassware, tanned leather, articles of stationery and petty other things. The approximate value of the export and import trade came to be Rs. 2296765 and Rs. 899810 respectively. The reason of the increase in the value of import trade is partly due to the failure of monsoon and partly to the abnormally high prices of all imported goods.

71. During the year of report the system and rate of levying custom duties remained the same as in previous years but an exemption from duty was granted to a Cheap Grain Syndicate for all foodstuffs imported by it. The tentative arrangement for the export of ghee was extended for a further period of one year and also remained in force in the year of report.

Custom Levies.

72. The Ginning factories and the cotton press had sufficient work during the season of 1918 as the season had yielded a very good crop. The total quantity of cotton ginned in the season was 73490 mds. as against 69955 mds. in the previous year and the number of bales pressed was 8633 as against 7686 in the preceding year.

Ginning Factories & Cotton Press.

73. Particulars of Public Works both original and repairs carried out during the St. year 1974 are given in Appendix XIX. The expenditure incurred during the year on works amounted to Rs. 34050 as against 55155 in the previous year. As mentioned in para 13 supra the Public Works Department remained in charge of Mr. Jadavji A. Mehta till 22-7-18 after which it was placed under the charge of Mr. Chhabildas Rughnathji B. E. whose work seems to be satisfactory.

Public Works.

74. Unfortunately, the effects of war combined as they were with the present lean year had adversely affected the condition of the agriculturists. The progress that was noticed in their condition during the last year disappeared this year. Most of them had to incur debts in order to enable them to pull through the year. Present high prices had a favourable effect on the condition of the trading classes as they derived very good profits in their business. Although there was a steady rise in the wages the condition of the labourers remained stationary. The reason is that there was a corresponding rise in the cost of living.

General condition of the people.

75. Particulars regarding the agricultural stock and other animals in the State during the year of report as also that in the previous year are given in Appendix XX. The decrease in the number of sheep and goats may be ascribed to the effects of a bad year.

Agricultural Stock.

76. During the year of report the number of excise shops remained the same as in previous years. The income derived from the sale of country liquor, opium and ganja

Excise.

amounted to Rs. 4515 as against Rs. 3580 in the previous year. The steady increase in the income is due to larger consumption of country liquor by habitual drinkers. Appendix XXI furnishes details of excise revenue.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

77. Appendix XXII furnishes the details of receipts and expenditure in the State during the St. year 1974 as per accounts kept by the Huzur Treasury Office. The figures show that the gross revenue exclusive of alienations amounting to Rs. 1,25,000 was 6,81,265 as against 5,90,000 during the past year. It is gratifying to note that the revenues of the State have been steadily increasing and the year under notice gives a record figure of gross income, the land revenue alone accounting for Rs. 4,91,286. The favourable out-turn of cotton crop and the abnormally high rate owing to war time go a great way in raising the land revenue. The total expenditure in the year excluding the figure of alienations amounted to Rs. 4,26,131/-. Thus the State has been able to lay by something in balance besides that in the past year.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

78. The famine reserve fund started to meet any emergency in lean years had a balance of Rs. 50,000 as shown in the past year. This year we have been able to lay by a further sum of Rs. 50,000, the fund thus amounting to Rs. 100,000 during the year. Interest earned on the spare balance is being added to the capital while that earned on the portion invested in Government War Bonds has been placed at the disposal of Government during the continuance of the War.

Famine Reserve Fund.

79. We had 4980000 lbs. of hay in stacks at the end of St. 1973 and placed 2929110 lbs. more in three new hay stacks during the next year. The total thus amounted to 7909110 lbs. at the close of the year 1974. As the cultivators have now-a-days formed the practice of storing hay for one year's use the stock thus collected would be sufficient to tide over any lean year and so it appeared at the end of the year of report when the hay stacks were being utilized for meeting the present scarcity.

Hay *Stacks.*

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Medical Institutions.

80. The medical institutions of the State were the same in the year of report, viz. a Hospital at Wankaner and a dispensary at Tithwa though the State was obliged to open a branch of the Wankaner Hospital in the heart of the town of Wankaner to afford speedy relief to people while influenza was raging. Appendix XXIII contains particulars of patients treated by these institutions including the branch and gives figures of the expenditure incurred. The increase in the expenditure is mainly due to the purchase of extra medicines and other expenses incurred during influenza illness.

Patients treated.

81. The numbers of both outdoor and indoor patients treated in the year of report were respectively 13,659 and 68 as against 15,733 and 65 last year. The decrease in the number of outdoor patients was partly due to the Tithwa Hospital Assistant having been called to Wankaner for some time and sent away on rounds to other villages to treat the influenza cases. His absence at Tithwa reduced the number of patients there. No such cause existed for the Wankaner Hospital where the patients were less than last year probably because the public had the benifit of some private practitioners both at the time of influenza and afterwards. The results of the indoor patients are given in the Appendix.

Officer in charge.

82. Doctor Keshavlal V. Thakkar L. M. & S. was in charge of these institutions upto 17-3-19. He resigned the post on being appointed as Chief Medical Officer, Palitana, with better pay and prospects. The post was not filled up before the end of the year of report. Dr. Thakkar was an experienced and able officer and had endeared himself to all with his hard conscientious work especially in the time of influenza.

*P*revailing Diseases.

83. Of all the diseases for which the patients were treated the more prevalent were Malaria, Rheumatic affections, Pneumonia and dysentery amongst infective diseases and diseases of the eye, ear and respiratory system in systematic diseases.

Vaccination.

84. The number of primary and secondary vaccinations during the year of report were respectively 1272 and 59 against 1287 and 533 last year. One of the former was operated a second time and the result of the 1273 cases was that 1208 cases were successful, 9 unsuccessful and in 56 the result remained

unknown. None of the persons undergoing secondary vaccination required to be operated again and the result of the 59 cases was 27 successful, 15 unsuccessful and 17 result unknown. Out of the 1272 cases of primary vaccination, those of children under one year's age were 1079. The work was done as before by a special establishment under the control and supervision of the Agency Surgeon.

Sanitation.

85. There was no change in the Sanitary arrangements that existed last year. It is the Municipality that looks after the sanitation in Wankaner and village communities in the mofussil make their own arrangements for keeping the villages clean.

New Suburb.

86. High wages and a great rise in the prices of building materials along with the present scarcity have retarded our progress in the extension of the town of Wankaner though a few new blocks have this year been taken up by people and the purchasers of old blocks whose buildings were not complete have resumed their work. New comers offer high rent for houses in this part as they have the advantages of free ventilation and open site. A few houses that were complete fetched good rent and have induced the owners of others to complete theirs as soon as possible. If the new year turns out a good one not only will the unfinished houses be complete but many new blocks will be taken up. The rows of trees on the sides of the roads look very well and add to the beauty of the suburb.

Epidemics.

87. There was a very severe outbreak of Influenza epidemic during the year. As the disease began to increase and as it was found difficult for sick persons to come to the Hospital for treatment, a temporary branch dispensary was opened in the town as stated before. An extra staff was appointed and volunteer services were organized. Prominent amongst the volunteers was Doctor Girjashanker I. Oza who had placed his services at the disposal of the State for Influenza work. The State Medical officers with the aid of volunteers used to pay house to house visits throughout the town and had rendered very valuable services in mitigating the sufferings of the sick by administering medicines and looking after their diets and clothings. A similar arrangement was also made when the epidemic started in the villages. The epidemic lasted for about three months causing 284 deaths in Wankaner and 1375 deaths in other villages. The total number of persons attacked was 2946 of which 1287 were cured. The percentage of death on the population of the State comes to 5·08. It has already been stated in para 6 supra that

those who thus worked hard had their services appreciated at the Darbar held in honour of His Highness' birthday. Dr. Thakkar was the recipient of a purse of Rs. 200, Dr. Girjashanker got a gold medal and others got medals of the second or third class in conformity with the work they had done.

Infectious diseases.

88. There were 37 cases of Small-pox and 6 of measles in the year of report. Small-pox was mostly in Wankaner and was of a virulent type as the result shows. Out of 25 cases here 22 proved fatal. In Tithwa Mahal there were 6 cases and the same figure represents Panchkoshi Mahal. Happily, only 2 out of these 12 died and thus the total mortality in 37 cases was 24. Out of 6 cases of measles that were in Wankaner proper, only one proved fatal. There were no cases of Cholera either in the town or the villages. There were 2 imported plague cases which were detected just while the persons were arriving from plague infected area. Both of them succumbed to that dire disease.

Births and Deaths

89. The numbers of births and deaths registered in the year of report were respectively 1373 and 2282 as against 1421 and 800 last year. (Vide Appendix XXIV). The decrease in the number of births is not very appreciable but the increase in the number of deaths is really extraordinary. It was the result of Influenza epidemic that has caused uproar every where by destroying certain families altogether.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Number of Institutions.

90. There are 17 schools in the State of which one High School, two vernacular schools for boys, one Girls' school and one Urdu School for Mahomedan children are located in Wankaner, while 12 vernacular schools for boys are situated in 12 State villages. Besides these, there is one aided Pathshala for teaching Sanskrit only and one indigenous school for children of the Bohra community only in Wankaner.

Number of Pupils.

91. The number of children (except those attending the Pathshala and the school for the children of the Bohra community only) receiving education during the year under report was 1534 against 1637 showing a very marked fall of 103 on the whole. In the High School the number was 307 against 301 of last year and so there was a slight increase there. But the decline in the vernacular schools especially those situated in the district was heavy for which hard times, heavy prices of every day necessities and Influenza are mainly responsible.

92. The total expenditure on education during the Samvat year 1974 was Rs. 14,272/. as against Rs. 13,595/. in the previous year exclusive of Rs. 1200/- spent on the erection of a special building for the Kothi School.

Expenditure.

93. The ratio of students to the total population comes to 47·5 per mille as against 50·7 in the previous year and the expenditure on account of education per head of population is Rs. 0–6–11.

Ratio.

94. The examinations this year were held by the Educational Secretary aided by the Taluka School Master and the Branch Mehtaji. The following table shows the results of the various examinations.

Examination results.

The table showing the results of Examinations for the year 1918-19.

Name of School.	1917-18.			1918-19.		
	Number of pupils presented for examination	Number of pupils passed.	Percentage.	Number of pupils presented for examination	Number of pupils passed	Percentage.
1 High School Standards I to VI	257	103	40·07	257	134	52·1
Standard VII	4	...	...	9	4	44·4
2 Vernacular Schools						
Below standard	162	141	87·03	146	136	93·1
Other standards	740	525	70·9	710	503	70·8
3 Girls' School						
Below standard	61	47	74·4	41	32	78·04
Other standards	173	112	63·27	168	114	61·9
4 Elementary Drawing examination	5	2	40	3	3	100
5 Intermediate Drawing examination	1	1	100	2	2	100

95. There were 9 boys in the Matriculation Class during the year under report all of whom were sent up and 4 came out successful.

Matriculation Examination.

96. During the year under report 3 boys were presented at the Elementary and 2 at the Intermediate Drawing Examination all of whom were successful.

Drawing Class Examination.

97. Throughout the State primary education is free. In the High School 30 p/c of free studentships are allowed. The fees realized from the remaining boys are given away for awarding scholarships to students of commercial and technical education. The scheme referred to in last year's report took a definite form in the year of report. A committee of gentlemen with the Educational Secretary as their president was appointed to start a fund called the Education Fund and they were authorized to deal with the amount of fees in awarding scholarships for the said education and to arrange for other scholarships out of money that may be subscribed towards the fund.

Education how far free.

98. Due attention is paid to the moral and physical training of the boys who have to play cricket and football in the High School compound. There is also a gymnasium fitted with necessary apparatus.

Moral and Physical training.

99. The following scholarships were awarded to poor and deserving students in the High School :—

Scholarships in the High School.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

(A) Three King Edward Memorial Scholarships worth Rs. 5 p.m. each in Standards V, VI and VII.

(B) One scholarship worth Rs. 5 p.m. from the Anamat Dharmada Fund to a student of Standard VII.

(C) Three scholarships of the total value of Rs. 5 for Mehomedan boys in the higher standards of the High School.

PRIVATE SOURCES.

(A) The Monghibai Scholarship worth Rs. 2 p. m. established by the sons of the late Rao Bahadur Bhimji Morarji of Rajkot in memory of their mother Monghibai, for a poor boy of the Dasa Shrimali Bania caste studying in the High School.

(B) Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 192 in a year given away to some 21 boys studying in the higher standards of the High School by the Wankaner Vidya Prasarak Mandal at Nairobi.

(C) Scholarships of the total value of Rs. 5 p.m. maintained by the Wankaner Vidyotejak Mandal at Rangoon for boys studying in the High School.

100. During the year under report Mr. Waghji Gulabchand of this place, carrying on business at Calcutta, announced three scholarships worth Rs. 10 p.m. to be given to poor Bania boys in the higher classes of the High School.

Scholarships for Arts and Commercial or Technical Education.

101. To help poor and deserviug boys to prosecute their studies, the following scholarships were given :—

(1) Four Scholarships worth Rs. 10 each p.m. established in memory of His Highness the Raj Saheb's late Rajkotwala Raniji Saheb, called Devkunverba Scholarships. Of these four scholarships, one was given to a student in the P. E. Class, one in the Inter Class, one in the Senior B.A. class and one to a student in the LL.B. class in the absence of a candidate in the Junior B. A. Class. The candidate in the Inter Class succumbed to an attack of influenza after one term and the scholarship remained unawarded for the rest of the year for want of a candidate.

(2) A scholarship of the value of Rs. 25 p. m. established in memory of His Highness the Raj Saheb's late Mandawala Raniji Saheb, called Padmarajkunverba scholarship. This scholarship awarded last year to a student in the Engineering Class was continued during the year under report.

(3) The Haridas Scholarship worth Rs. 6 p.m. awarded last year to a Girasia student studying in the Kala Bhuvan was continued during the year under report.

(4) Out of the Education Fund started in the year of report three scholarships worth Rs: 30, 20; and 20 p.m. were founded to enable students to avail themselves of technical and commercial education. Of the three scholarships, the first worth Rs. 30 p.m. was awarded to a student in the Sydenham College of Commerce, the second worth Rs. 20 p.m. was awarded to a student in the Davar's College of Commerce and the third worth Rs. 20 p.m. was meant for the Victoria Jubilee Technical institute.

As there was no candidate in the last mentioned Institution, the scholarship was awarded to another student studying in Davar's College of Commerce. This student however died of Influenza after attending the College for a short time and the scholarship was then diverted for the remaining part of the year and awarded to a candidate in the Engineering College, Poona.

(5) The Wankaner Vidyotejak Mandal, Rangoon, awarded three scholarships each of Rs. 5 p.m. for the prosecution of collegiate and technical courses. Two of these were given to two students of Arts and one to a student of technical course.

(6) A scholarship of Rs. 8 p.m. was given by the Wankaner Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Nairobi, to a student of architectural class in Baroda Kala Bhuvan for six months.

The Mandals.

102. The Wankaner Vidya Prasarak Mandal at Nairobi and the Wankaner Vidyotejak Mandal at Rangoon are both doing creditable work by maintaining stipends and scholarships in the High School as well as for higher education and are very satisfactorily helping in the promotion of education among the subjects of the Wankaner State in several other ways. The former presented a Singer's sewing machine to the local girls' school in the year of report besides giving a scholarship of Rs. 4. per mensem to a student in the Hunter Male Training College and arranging to give loans to some students. It also made a move towards establishing a district poor boys' library by distributing books free to students of village schools this year while the Mandal next spoken of continued to maintain the poor boys' library established in the Wankaner High School. For all these helps both the Mandals deserve thanks. The need of a boarding house in Wankaner being long recognized, the Mandal first mentioned has taken up the question earnestly and it is expected that a very substantial sum of money will be realized to erect a suitable building to serve as a boarding house.

General.

103. The influenza epidemic and the failure of the monsoon had naturally a very retarding effect on the spread of education in the State. All the local schools and most of those in the district had to be closed for a period of one month on account of the epidemic which claimed two victims among the teachers, one being Head Mistress of the local girls' school. Among students, deaths

from influenza were fortunately very few. But the high mortality among all the classes of people coupled with the hard times worked very unfavourably on the number in the schools.

104. Mr. Ranchhodlal B. Shah, B. A. S. T. C. continued in charge of the educational department in the year of report and it was to his hard work and thorough supervision that the results of the year's working are indebted.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Horse Breeding

105. The two stallions Fulmalio and Ito the remnants of the old stud are still kept up as a part of the stables and are serving the local and outside mares. The number of mares covered by them in the year of report was 23 against 43 in the previous year.

Cattle *Breeding*

106. There was an addition of 69 cattle on the whole to those of the Rampara cattle farm in the year of report. The number at the end of the last year was 243. There was an addition of 116 in the year of report. Out of the total of 359 one was sold and 46 died leaving a balance of 312 at the end of the year including cows, she-buffaloes, oxen, young ones etc. The income of the farm during the St. year 1974 was Rs. 343 while the amount spent towards it was Rs. 1220.

Printing Press.

107. There is no printing press in the State.

Libraries.

108. There was one addition in the existing libraries in the year of report. It was the Anjuman Taizi Library managed by the Bohra community that was recognized and registered. This library is worked on a very small scale and the stock of books is limited. The Victoria Jubilee Library at Wankaner continued to get substantial help from the State. It possesses a fairly good number of English and vernacular books and subscribes to 2 English, 3 vernacular dailies, one by-weekly and 4 weekly papers besides several periodicals in English and vernacular. His Highness the Raj Saheb continues to present to the library the papers and magazines subscribed by him. The Amarsinhji Library at Tithwa the headquarters of a Mahal of that name is a small institution, subscribes to a few vernacular papers and has a small

number of books. Sufficient care is taken that no papers, periodicals or magazines proscribed by the State get an ingress into the library.

Destruction of wild beasts.

109. The special measures for the destruction of wild boars had to be continued with more vigour this year as their injuries to the few standing crops at such a critical juncture were an immense loss to the people. Looking to the hilly nature of the country it is feared we shall have to organize and keep some permanent establishment of rangers to keep these wild beasts away.

Destruction of Snakes.

110. The giving of rewards for snake killing continued in the year of report. The number of snakes killed was 143 against 170 last year and the rewards paid amounted to Rs. 35-12-0.

Fairs.

111. The usual Shravan fairs were held at Jadeshwar within the limits of Tithwa as well as Dholeshwar and Nagabava's place in Wankaner in the year of report. The withholding of rains partly affected the number of persons that attended from outside though a downpour just in those days induced many people from surrounding places to avail themselves of the fairs. No offence was committed at any of these fairs which all passed off quietly.

Concludiug remarks.

112. While thus presenting the results of the year's working I may be excused if I give below a few comparative figures showing the steady progress the State has been making within the period of His Highness' rule. His Highness finished his second decennium in the year of report and hence it is only in the fitness of things that I should briefly refer to these figures here. To avoid prolixity I have avoided alluding to all those works of utility performed and measures of public good systematically organized and enforced during his regime. These can all be found from the annual reports of the State for the past years. I will here only put side by side a few figures relating to the more important branches of the State and will leave them to be judged by themselves.

113. Receipts and disbursements together with figures of amounts spent towards Public works count most in the examination of a State's administration. These can be found from the following comparative table which contains the last quinquennial figures of His Highness Raj Banesinhji's time and the Agency administration along with those of the last five years.

Period	Revenue.	Total Expenditure.	Expenditure towards P. W. D.	Remarks.
St. 1933	Rs. 181999	Rs. 141763	Rs. 5560	
„ 1934	„ 156440	„ 143461	„ 19289	
„ 1935	„ 118503	„ 139905	„ 8113	
„ 1936	„ 156455	„ 123346	„ 20617	
„ 1937	„ 225874	„ 190254		
Average of the above 5 years.	„ 167854	„ 147745	„ 10716	
St. 1950	„ 259408	„ 277562	„ 55568	
„ 1951	„ 262901	„ 276963	„ 29329	
„ 1952	„ 313914	„ 343074	„ 55205	
„ 1953	„ 298843	„ 374959	„ 96338	
„ 1954	„ 309476	„ 395517	„ 73395	
Average of the above 5 years.	„ 288908	„ 333615	„ 61967	
St. 1970	„ 508499	„ 395111	„ 53651	
„ 1971	„ 480373	„ 374658	„ 90967	
„ 1972	„ 332411	„ 317797	„ 35370	Lean year
„ 1973	„ 679088	„ 514157	„ 54413	
„ 1974	„ 681265	„ 426131	„ 33014	
Average of the above 5 years.	„ 536327	„ 405570	„ 53483	

114. In order to find how the revenues increased one would like to know the figures showing the acreage under cultivation and the number of Santis and wells that existed at different times as affecting the main spring of the revenue. They are as under :—

Period.	Number of Santis.	Acreage under cultivation.	Number of wells
Commencement of Raj Banesinhji's rule St. 1917.	926	Not known.	Not known
Commencement of Agency administration St. 1938.	1170	21333	743
Commencement of the present rule. St. 1955.	1556	70073	1483
Last year. St. 1974	2288	87252	1985

115. Amongst other departments of the State the figures affecting the Educatienal and Medical departments need being mentioned without reiterating facts that point to the progress the departments have made in several other ways. I would only invite attention to the following figures :—

Period	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils	Expenditure towards education	Medical expenditure	Remarks.
St.1917	1	94	260	...	
„ 1938	9	532	1439	2184	
„ 1955	15	988	9733	4052	
„ 1974	17	1534	14272	7213	

116. I have now only to add to whom the State is indebted for all the progress it has made and in doing so I have simply to endorse the views of my predecessor Rao Bahadur Nathabhai and to repeat those of mine. When the fountain head of a machinery is working day and night indefatiguably and with zeal and energy, it is but natural that the subordinate staff has to always remain on the alert and to serve faithfully.

117. I have, however, to tender my best thanks to all the heads of the departments and officers who have worked so zealously and devotedly in the performance of their respective duties and whose cordial co-operation has largely contributed to the smooth and easy working of the administration both in the past as also in the year just finished. My special thanks are due to Mr. Tribhovandas J. Raja, the Deputy Karbhari, whose capacity for work was of great help to the State in the year of report especially in matters affecting the famine.

Wankaner
1st July 1919

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE.
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Wankaner State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1918-19.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mr. Devshanker J. Dave	Chief Karbhari	1-4-18	31-3-19	
2	„ Tribhovandas J. Raja M.A.;LL.B.	Deputy Karbhari and Sar Nyayadhish	Do.	Do.	
3	„ Hiralal H. Pandya L. Ag.; M. Sc.	Private Secretary and Abadi Adhikari	Do.	27-8-18	
	„ Tribhovandas J. Raja M. A; LL. B.	Acting Private Secretary	28-8-18	31-3-19	
4	„ Keshavlal V. Thakkar L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer and Jail Superintendent	1-4-18	17-3-19	The post was vacant from 17-3-19 to 31-3-19
5	„ Ranchhodlal B. Shah B.A.	Educational Secretary	Do.	31-3-19	
6	„ Chhabildas Rughnathji B. E.	State Engineer	23-7-18	Do.	
7	„ Narbheram T. Maniar	Nyayadhish	1-4-18	31-3-19	
8	„ Jadavji A. Mehta	Assistant Engineer	1-4-18	22-7-18	
		Lekh Adhikari and Garden Superintendent	23-7-18	31-3-19	
9	„ Gokaldas D. Patel	Revenue Assistant	1-4-18	31-3-19	
10	„ Issak Reuben. Songaoker.	Custom Officer and Municipal Secretary	Do.	Do.	
11	„ Vallabhram C. Bhatt.	Police Superintendent	Do.	Do.	
12	„ Bhaichand F. Sheth	Sar Daftari in charge Huzur Treasury	Do.	28-10-18	
	„ Motichand R. Shah.	Do.	16-11-18	31-3-19	

Wankaner, 15th April 1919.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Wankaner State, during the year 1918–19.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code	Yes adapted from British Laws with suitable changes	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code		,,	
3	Law of Evidence		,,	
4	Contract Act		,,	
5	Civil Procedure Code		,,	
6	Cattle Trespass Act		,,	
7	Prison Act		,,	
8	Hindu Law		,,	
9	Mahomedan Law		,,	
10	Abkari Act		,,	
11	Explosive Substances Act		,,	
12	Application of the Royal Proclamation regarding Trading with the enemy		,,	
13	Rules for the control of Printing Press during the War		,,	
14	Limitation Act	No.	,,	
15	Rules relating to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	,,	,,	
16	Stamp Act	,,	,,	
17	Registration Act	,,	,,	
18	Salt Act	,,	,,	
19	Gambling Act	,,	,,	
20	Police Rules	,,	,,	
21	Rules for the management of Encumbered Estates	,,	,,	
22	Shikar Rules	,,	,,	
23	Rules relating to Arms &Ammunition	,,	,,	
24	Mining Rules	,,	,,	
25	Majority Act	,,	,,	
26	Rules regarding Poisonous Drugs	,,	,,	
27	Rules for public Conveyances	,,	,,	
28	Rules for cultivation of Hemp	,,	,,	
29	Boiler Inspection Act	,,	,,	
30	Act for the Prohibition of Early Marriages	,,	,,	
31	Treasure Trove Act	,,	,,	
32	Rules regarding Mianas	,,	,,	
33	Court Fee Act	,,	,,	
34	Rules for the conduct of civil cases against agriculturists	,,	,,	
35	Rules regarding Weights	,,	,,	
36	Rules for the better Control over Suspicious characters	,,	,,	
37	Rules for the control of movements of Wandering Tribes	,,	,,	
38	Rules for Certificates of Heirship by direct descendants	,,	,,	
39	Rules regarding Hotels and Restaurants	,,	,,	
40	Rules prohibiting Cow-Killing etc.	,,	,,	

Wankaner, 15th April 1919

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Wankaner State for the year 1918-19.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Remarks
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year	Casualties: Died	Casualties: Invalided	Casualties: Discharged, deserted, &c.	At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men: European Commissioned officers	Native Commissioned officers	Non-Commissioned officers	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry Sappers Artillery Infantry Imperial Service Troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arab and Makrani Bedas as well as the State Police perform military service when required. The Bhayats and Mul Girasias are also liable to perform Military ervice under certain circumstances.

Wankaner, 15th April 1919.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police Force in the Wankaner State for the year 1918–19.

No.	Description of Police	Number	Pay of Grade	Total cost	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Risaldar	1	35	Rs. 17,000	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
2	Risala Sowars	16	27		...	6	...	...	...	13	...	
3	Irregular Sowars	9	22		...	1	...	...	...	7	...	
4	Irregular Camel Sowars	3	19		...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
5	City Chief Constable	1	20		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
6	Havaldar	1	14		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
7	Full Naiks	2	13		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
8	Lace Naiks	3	12		...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
9	First Class Constables	10	11		...	3	...	...	...	3	...	
10	Second Class Constables	15	10		2	2	...	...	...	7	...	
11	Third Class Constables	41	9		6	15	1	...	2	16	...	
	Total...	102		17,000	8	30	1	...	2	55	...	

Wankaner, 15th April 1919

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Wankaner State during the year 1918-19.

Name of State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions [columns 4 and 5].		Percentage of convictions of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wankaner	53	76	54	64	54	64	45	38	10	14	83·18	57·81	83·18	57·81	1 awaited trial last year 13 awaiting trial this year

Wankaner, 15th April 1919

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of recoveries in the Wankaner State during the year 1918–19.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wankaner	1123-13-6	1678-10-1	851-11-6	483-2-11	75·78	28·78	

Wankaner, 15th April 1919

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State

APPENDIX VII

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Wankaner State during the year 1918-19.

No.	Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
		Balance from last year.	Committed during the present year	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	„ 2 to 3 months.	„ 3 to 6 months.	„ 6 to 12 months.	„ 1 to 2 years.	„ 2 to 3 years.	„ 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
									Simple	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Rape	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Dacoity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Grievous hurt	1	2	3	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
5	Robbery	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Hurt	0	38	38	23	33	66	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
7	House breaking	0	8	8	5	6	10	8	0	0	0	3	0	5	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
8	Theft & other offences against property	0	37	37	18	24	37	21	0	1	0	7	13	0	21	11	0	0	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
9	Early marriage offences	0	11	11	0	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Miscellaneous	3	117	120	55	39	77	32	2	0	0	2	27	0	31	32	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	
	Total...	4	213	217	108	115	203*	78+	2	1	0	14	55	5	77+	98	0	0	4	2	2	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	29	* These figures include three apprehended in foreign jurisdiction but not surrendered yet + These figures do not tally because one is dealt with under section 562 Criminal Procedure Code for which there is no column.

Wankaner, 15th April 1919

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPNEDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Wankaner State during the year 1918–19

Number.	Name of Courts of the State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1918–19*					*Total*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
		Past year.	Present year		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Huzur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court	9	†2	1	...	...	1	...	1	12	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
3	Nyayadhish Court	154	212	1	64	69	61	3	5	154	202	24	74	75	1	...	29	15	
	Total...	163	214	2	64	69	62	3	6	166	204‡	24	74	78	1	...	29	15	

† This includes 1 directly heard as District Magistrate
1 committed to the court of Sessions
‡ These figures include three persons ob yet surrendered

Wankaner, 15th April 1919

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Wankaner State during the year 1918-19.

Name of State.	Tribunal.	Number of Applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		Sentences. Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending		
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Wankaner	Huzur Court	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sar Nyayadhish Court	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total..	3	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Wankaner, 15th April 1919

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work–Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of Wankaner State during the year 1918–19.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value.	Suits re-landed property	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court	...	...	1	8	1	8	1	5	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	m. d. 1-25	
2	Nyayadhish Court	35	4	214	120	249	124	245	113	4	11	7102	2	117	1	95	22	...	...	...	22	81	3	7	6848	0-1-9	

Wankaner, 15th April 1919

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work–Results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the Courts of Wankaner State during the year 1918–19.

No.	Tribunals.	Opening Balance of applications.		Value of applications pending at the close of 1918–19.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1918–19.			Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Within 6 months.	Within 12 months.	Above 1 year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Nyayadhish Court	98	85	6784	362	185	15034	460	270	21897	375	266	19654	85	4	2163	4	...	...	

Wankaner, 15th April 1919

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work-Number and results of appeals in Civil suits in the Wankaner State during the year 1918-19.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for re-trial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Huzur Court	2	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0-10-16	0-6-24	
Sar Nyayadhish Court	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	44	2700	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0-0-17	0-11-0	
Total	2	0	1	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	44	2700	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0			

Wankaner, 15th April 1919.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Wankaner State during the year 1918-19.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Wankaner	1	5	25	45	30	12·2	7·1	6	Rs. 1210	Days 16·4	

Wankaner, 15th April 1919

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the details of Registration of Documents in the Wankaner State during the year 1918—19.

Name of the registering office of the State.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents Registered		Value of Documents Registered.		Documents of which Registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Nyayadhish court	269	246	70	89	122	74	4	...	24	25	49	58	251	233	89278	128425	2	10	25	28	

Wankaner, 15th April 1919.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Wankaner State during the year 1918—19.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized. Rs.	As.	P.	Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized. Rs.	As.	P.	
Mortgages	68	34154	0	0	74	6	0	76	62482	0	0	125	12	0	
Sale deeds	110	52025	0	0	132	14	0	83	60505	0	0	131	4	0	
Wills	3	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Money Bonds	24	3099	0	0	10	2	0	22	5438	0	0	14	8	0	
Miscellaneous	46	0	0	0	35	2	0	52	0	0	0	32	6	0	
Total...	251	89278	0	0	261	8	0	233	128425	0	0	303	14	0	

Wankaner, 15th April 1919

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Wankaner State during the year 1918-19.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1918,	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1919.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wankaner	...	...	...	...	4581	4175	...	

Wankaner, 15th April 1919.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE
Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the Rainfall in the Wankaner State during the year 1918–19.

State.	April 1918		May 1918		June 1918		July 1918		August 1918		September 1918		October 1918		November 1918		December 1918		January 1919		February 1919		March 1919		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Wankaner	...	...	...	57	...	50	1	35	3	93	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	7	30	39	33	21	38	

Wankaner, 15th April 1919

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Wankaner State during the year 1918-19.

No.	Articles.	During March (past year per rupee)	During March (present year per rupee)	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Juwar	18	9	
2	Bajri	14	8	
3	Wheat	13	9	
4	Rice	10	9	
5	Mug	14	6	
6	Adad	13	6	
7	Muth	20	11	
8	Gram	19	11	

Wankaner, 15th April 1919

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing Expenditure on Public Works carried out in the Wankaner State during the year 1918-19.

No.	Description of works.	State Funds.			Remarks.
		Original	Repairs	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ranjit Vilas Palace	2760	...	2760	
2	Roads	210	2820	3030	
3	Telephone Lines	...	675	675	
4	European Guest House	640	...	640	
5	Canals for irrigation purposes	...	300	300	
6	Custom & Police Offices & Ghee Market	4300	...	4300	
7	Building for fire wood and grass	3590	...	3590	
8	Bandhs at Nagla Vokla, Rati Devli & Bhojpara	3960	475	4435	
9	Gutter in the sim of Panchasar	1590	...	1590	
10	Rampara Tank	1930	...	1930	
11	Retaining wall at the Bank of Patalia	1785	...	1785	
12	Wooden Fencing & Retaining wall at Shah Bag	1200	...	1200	
13	General Repairs	5555	...	5555	
14	School at Kothi	1085	...	1085	
15	Other minor works	1175	...	1175	
				34050	

Wankaner, 15th April 1919

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XX,

Statement showing agricultural stock in the Wankaner State during the year 1918-19.

Name of State.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	with 2 bullocks.	with 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying	
				Male.	Female.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wankaner	1917—18	8865	6431	608	4638	271	306	91	4456	102331	3559	...	35	1692	
	1918—19	9024	7252	785	5148	340	286	145	4458	94511	3572	...	35	1744	

Wankaner, 15th April 1919

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Wankaner State during the year 1918-19

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops	Revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Wankaner	1	2275	1	2120	1	120	...	...	3	4515	

Wankaner, 15th April 1919

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Wankaner State during the Samvat year 1974.

No.	Items.	Rupees	Total
	RECEIPTS.		
1	Land Revenue	4,91,286	
2	Jama Sudharo from Bhayats & Mulgirasias	8,496	
3	Mandvi receipts	65,288	
4	Revenue of alienated lands	1,25,000	
5	Excise revenue	4,425	
6	Judicial	3,415	
7	Education	825	
8	Other receipts	1,07,530	
9	Recoveries on account of Taccavi advances and other outstanding dues	96,533	
10	Deposits	2,95,233	11,98,031
	EXPENDITURE.		
1	Administration charges	44,309	
2	Police Department	32,569	
3	Jail charges	1,206	
4	Education	15,095	
5	Alienation	1,25,000	
6	Dispensaries including vaccination	7,710	
7	Public Works	34,050	
8	Dharmada	7,805	
9	Pension and allowances	10,611	
10	Raj Kharach	79,370	
11	Tribute and Khasta Jama	23,971	
12	Municipality	4,175	
13	Stable	7,811	
14	Miscellaneous	1.57,449	
15	Taccavi and other advances	38,502	
16	Deposits repaid	2,57,152	8,46,785

Wankaner, 15th April 1919

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Wankaner State during the year 1918–19.

No.	Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	State Hospital, Wankaner	12369	68	46	20	1	1	7450	147·6	
2	Tithwa Dispensary	1290	...	...	...	...	...	440	34·2	
	Total.	13659	68	46	20	1	1	7890	181·8	

Wankaner, 15th April 1919

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing Vital Statistics of the Wankaner State, for the year 1918-19.

Name	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year			Past year.	Present year			Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Wankaner	32,653	1,421	1,373	...	48	800	2,282	1,482	...	43·51	42 04	24·5	69 88	

Wankaner, 15th April 1919

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

WANKANER STATE

For the year 1920-21. A. D.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL and POLITICAL.

Area of the State. ... ... 417 Square miles.
Area of the Talukdari village of Khasta in the Ahmedabad District ... ... 8 „ „ „
Population (as per Census of 1921). 36,823
Gross revenue (as per average of past five years) Rs. 6,04,450
Tribute and Jortalbi... ... ... Rs. 18,879

Ruler of the State :—Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji Bahadur K. C. I. E. Raj Saheb of Wankaner, aged 42 years, representing the Senior Branch of the Zala Family.

Important Political Events.

1. Amongst the important political events of the year may be mentioned:—

(1) the recognition by Government of the right of all Second class States of Kathiawar and Gujarat to be individually represented in their own right at the Chamber of Princes (Narendra-mandal); and

(2) the inauguration of the Chamber,

The function of inauguration was performed at Delhi on the 8th February 1921, with great eclat by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught who, being charged by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor to perform the ceremony on his behalf,

while doing so read a Royal Proclamation tracing the genesis and explaining the object of the Chamber, and reassuring the Princes that their privileges, rights and dignities will in no way be impaired.

His Highness' birth day celebrations.

2. His Highness' birth day was duly celebrated on the 20th January 1921. The customary Darbar was held when an announcement regarding remission of the following taxes, charities to the poor etc. was made:—

(1) Annual Pagi Tax levied from village inhabitants.

(2) Royalty on stones required for building houses.

His Highness' visits to other places.

3. During the year under report His Highness visited Bansda, Bombay, Poona, Simla, and Delhi. His visit to Poona was at the invitation of Their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lloyd. He went to Delhi for partaking in the proceedings of the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes. During his stay in Simla he had the pleasure of visiting His Excellency the Viceroy.

Distinguished guests.

4. The following were the distinguished guests who visited the State during the year under report.

1 H. H. the Maharao Saheb of Cutch.
2 H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Baripada.
3 H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana.

Raj Family.

5. During the year under report there was no important event except the sad demise of His Highness' sister Bashri Baisahebba who was married to the late Maharaja Saheb of Nandod. The sad event took place on 20th November 1920. Yuvraj Shri Pratapsinhji and his companion K. S. Pravinsinhji continued their studies in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Political Relations.

6. Our Political relations with the surrounding States continued to be the same as reported last year.

Changes in the staff.

7. Changes in the personnel of the staff that took place in the year of report are all given in Appendix I. Some of the changes were due to the officers having resigned on account of their having got better jobs elsewhere and the other were the outcome of the change in the revenue administration as shown below in Chapter II.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LANDS.

Revenue System.

8. Until very recently the system was the Bhagbatai system throughout the State except only in a few villages where the cash assessment system was introduced. As reported last year some of the villages came under the Udhad Vighoti system during that year, some did so in the year of report and thus the only villages that now remain under the old Bhagbatai system are:—Holmadh, Jalsika, Vithalgadh and Padal.

Classification in villages of Udhad Vighoti.

9. In order that the Udhad Vighoti system may not work as a hardship to those cultivators who have poorer soil than others, the State has undertaken the work of classification by employing expert classers and the villages that had the advantage of the classification in the year of report were Tithwa, Jodhpur and Arnitimba, thus totalling in all 11 villages under the regular cash assessment system in the State.

Cash assessment levy.

10. The number of Khalsa Santhis under the cash assessment system including the Udhad Vighoti is 2681 with an acreage of 86,541. The amount that these Santhis have to pay to the State is Rs. 3,87,408 per annum which comes to Rs. 144-7-0 per Santhi and Rs. 4-7-10 per acre.

Revenue divisions.

11. The State is divided into four Mahals for revenue purposes. In each Mahal there are groups, each group comprising a number of villages and called a Talati's Tapa.

They are as under:—

	Name of Mahal.	Tapas.	Villages.
1.	Talpad	4	3+7+8+5=23
2.	Tithwa	4	3+3+5+6=17
3.	Mesaria	4	8+8+6+6=28
4.	Lunsar	5	6+6+7+7+8=34
			102

In groups containing more than an average number of villages either the villages are small or they include Bhayati and other villages in which the Talatis have very little to do.

Area.

12. The total area of the State is 417 square miles equal to about 2,66,880 acres. Deducting from this, the acreage of Bhayati and other alienated holdings the acreage of Khalsa land comes to about 2,10,000. Of this land, some 90,000 acres of

land form the Kardai land; the remaining being either grass reserves, grazing ground or Kharabo lands.

Kardai and Shir Padtar lands.

13. Nearly 12,500 acres of Kardai land remained unsown by cultivators in the year of report, a part of it being kept as Asod. This was because some of the Kardai land soil is inferior and is usually sown in alternate years. The Shir Padtar land that was brought under cultivation in the year of report was 51 acres and 18 gunthas only.

Recovery measures.

14. No coercive measures were resorted to for the recovery of any land revenue.

Taccavi and other Advances.

15. Owing to money lending facilities afforded to cultivators by the Agriculturists' co-operative Bank the amount of Taccavi and other advances which the State was obliged to make to cultivators in the Samvat year 1976 was only Rs. 5,484 whereas the recoveries on the head amounted to Rs. 19,106.

Agriculturists' co-operative Bank.

16. The position of the Bank at the end of the Samvat year 1976 was as under:—

55,780	Contribution by Cultivators,	1,24,777	Amount due from cultivators.
56,200	,, by State.		
4,250	Deposits,	32,550	Investments.
44,018	Net profit,	2,921	Cash on hand,
	30,078 In previous years.		2,555 In Treasury
	13,940 In Samvat 1976.		366 In Bank.
1,60,248.		1 60,248.	

The payment of the fourth instalment of the contributions to be made by cultivators towards the Bank is suspended till some good year when they can do so easily.

17. The annual meeting of the members of the Bank was held on 17th April 1921 when the Bank accounts were placed before them and examined and certain resolutions affecting the working of the Bank were passed.

Model & Experimental Farm.

18. The following figures will show the work done by the Farm in Samvat year 1976:—

Acres	Gunthas	Crops. Mds.	Seers.	Out-turn per acre Mds.	Seers.
10	00	806	35½ Gul from sugercane	80	27½
5	22		Vegetable		
1	0	0	34 Juwar	0	34
19	18	102	4 Teel	5	10
21	0	161	20 Bajro	7	28
		3	26 Mug	0	7
30	21	202	9 Kapas	6	25
		3	22 Castor Seed	0	4½
8	26	321	29 Wheat	37	7¾
3	13	32	24 Gram	9	32
99	20				
11	39	Deduction of land resown after taking one crop.			
87	21	Actual area of the farm.			

19. Mr. Gokaldas D. Patel the Revenue Secretary was in charge of the Model Farm and is doing his best to make the results of the experiments in the farm known to cultivators. An order has recently been placed with the Bombay Automobile Co. for certain implements to try an experiment of cultivation under western methods.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION

(a) *LEGISLATION.*

Laws in force.

20. Appendix II mentions the laws and regulations in force in the State. In matters not herein provided for, the courts are usually guided by principles of equity and good conscience as disclosed by analogous legislations in British India and refer to decisions of British High Courts and Privy Council as a guide in intricate points.

Method of legislations

21. The experiment of *viva voce* discussion, at a quarterly meeting of Officers. of the rules and regulations to be enforced as laws has had a very satisfactory result.

(b) *MILITARY FORCE.*

Military Force.

22. The State maintains no regular military force, the purpose being served by the Arab and Makrani Bedas and the regularly drilled Police Force including mounted police. Appendix III is therefore blank.

(c) *POLICE.*

Police.

23. Appendix IV gives the strength of the Police Force permanently employed by the State. The total number at the close of the year was 100 against 93 last year. Consequent upon the separation of revenue and judicial works six posts of District Jamadars were created for the efficient discharge of Police duties hitherto performed by Talatis and four Camel Sowars were added to perform the work of carrying posts which was done by Village Police. There was on the other hand a slight reduction in the number of Risala Sowars, side by side with the reduction in the posts of Chief Constables owing to the readjustment of police divisions of the State. The grades of pay of all these persons were revised in the year of report, the total cost according to those grades amounting to Rs. 23,460 as shown in column 5 of the Appendix IV.

Disciplinary measures etc.

24. The number of dismissals and departmental punishments were respectively 2 and 9 as against 23 and 39 last year. There was no case of judicial punishment. There has been a slight increase in the number of persons being able to read and write and shows that literate persons now feel inclined to join this department in view of the revised grades of pay.

Village Police.

25. There was a great reduction in the number of Village Police in the year of report owing to the separation above referred to. The revenue work hitherto performed by Pagis and Pasaetas is now entrusted to revenue Havaldars attached to Talatis, and the reduced number of Village Police is now left solely in charge of mofussil Police work. It stood at 145 as against 213 last year. The grades of pay of this force are also revised and increased so as to make the total cost amount to Rs. 17,280 per annum.

Arab and Makrani Bedas.

26. The Arabs and Makranis in employment of the State are doing duties at the palace, treasury and such other places and thus form part of the Police Force. Their number was 21 in the year of report and the sanctioned cost according to the grades lately revised comes to Rs. 2,916 per annum.

Total strength and ratio.

27. The total strength of the Police Force including the Village Police and Arab and Makrani Bedas and counting the post of the Police Superintendent not mentioned, thus comes to 267 giving a ratio of 7·2 per thousand of

population according to the last census and ·64 per square mile of the State's area.

Total Expenditure and ratio.

23. The total expenditure in respect of the Police Force as sanctioned is Rs. 48,000 as shown below:—

Police (including mounted Police)	Rs. 28,460
Village Police	Rs. 17,280
Arabs and Makranis	Rs. 2,916
Police Superintendent's post, office establishment, contingencies and other expenses.	Rs. 43,44
	Rs. 48,000

The cost of protection accordingly comes to Rs. 1-4-10 per head of population. The actual expenditure on this behalf in the year of report was Rs. 35962|- only as some of the posts were vacant and the revised scales of pay came in force in the latter part of the year 1976.

Working of the Police.

29. Details showing the working of the Police are given in Appendix V. The number of cognizable offences reported to the Police in the year of report was 87 as against 90 last year. The number of arrests was 77 of which 66 persons were sent up for trial and were convicted except 16. The percentage of conviction comes to 75·7 as against 84·53 and is not unsatisfactory. The total number of offences reported to the Police and remaining undetected till the end of the year was 56 including 40 of the year all of which were trivial except an offence of housebreaking and theft by some Miyanas in the shop of one Avchal Devshi of Tithwa, an offence which has since been detected and offenders brought to book.

Property stolen.

30. Appendix VI gives details of the property stolen and that recovered. The value of property stolen is Rs. 3,280 as against Rs. 3,222 last year whereas the value of that recovered is Rs. 1,341 as against Rs. 980 the percentage of recovery this year being 40·1 as against 30·41 during the past year.

Serious offences.

31. An offence of causing death by negligence and one of grievous hurt were the only serious offences reported and dealt with in the year of report.

Officer in charge Police Department.

32. Mr. Valabhram C. Bhatt held the post of the Superintendent of Police till the end of September 1920 when after completing a service of nearly 37 years he retired. He had risen from the post of a Police Patel to this high

post and had served the State in different capacities. In appreciation of his long and meritorious services he was given two years' salary by way of gratuity. He is succeeded by Mr. Vrajlal Amarji who seems working hard to fill up the void created by his predecessor's retirement.

(*d*) *ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.*

Constitution of Courts.

33. There has been no change in the arrangements for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice. The number of Courts, their constitution and powers remained the same as reported last year.

Criminal Justice.

34 Appendix VII will show that the number of offences of which cognizance was taken by courts in the year of report was 192 as against 189 last year. Major part of the crimes related to simple hurt or petty thefts. There was only one case falling under the local early marriage prohibition Act.

Persons tried.

35. The number of persons dealt with for the crimes mentioned above was 190 as against 222 last year. Appendix VIII gives details of their disposal. Of the 190 persons only 2 awaited trial at the close of the year.

Criminal Appeals.

36. There was only one appeal to the Sar Nyayadhish Court during the year and Appendix IX will show that further inquiry was ordered in it.

Extradition

37. Only one person was extradited to this State through the Agency in the year of report for trial of an offence committed within the limits of this State. He was tried and convicted. One person was on the other hand surrendered by this State to receive a trial for an offence committed outside. He received his discharge. No persons were extradited to or outside this State for extradition except without the Agency interference in the year of report.

Civil Justice.

38. Appendix X gives particulars of the civil work done by the courts during the year of report. The number of original suits filed in the Nyayadhish Court was 404 as against 262 last year and there was no such case in the Sar Nyayadhish Court. The opening balance in the Nyayadhish Court was 6 which with 404 filed in the year brought the total to 410 from which 402 were disposed of leaving a balanc eof only eight. In the Sar Nyayadhish Court 2 cases out of 3 in

the opening balance were disposed of during the year leaving one to be disposed of. The average duration in the Sar Nyayadhish Court has this year increased whereas the Nyayadhish Court has maintained its alertness in the speedy disposal of cases.

Applications for execution of decrees.

39. Owing to better crops and means of earnings with debtors, creditors were more hopeful of realizing their dues and hence there was an increase in the number of applications for executions in the year of report. Appendix XI will show that the number of applications filed during the year amounted to 460 as against 242 last year and with 79 applications in the opening balance brought the total to 539. Of these 539 applications 450 were disposed of in the year leaving only a balance of 89 most of which were filed within six months.

Civil Appeals.

40. There was no civil appeal either in the Hazur Court or the Sar Nyayadhish Court in the year of report and it goes to show that subordinate courts are doing their work with utmost care and scrutinisation. Appendix XII is therefore blank and gives figures only of the previous year.

(e) *PRISONS.*

40. The State has got only one central Jail in Wankaner as described in last year's report and Appendix XIII furnishes the necessary particulars connected with it. The number of prisoners in the jail at the beginning of the year was 7, sixteen were admitted in it during the year and out of the total of 23 one died of influenza, fifteen got their discharge after punishments were undergone and four remained in the jail at the close. The daily average was 4·8 as against 9 last year. The amount of expenditure incurred in this behalf during the Samvat year 1976 was Rs. 1106 as against Rs. 1488 last year. Doctor J. S. Shah was in charge of the Jail Superintendent and as such his work continued to be quite satisfactory.

(f) *REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.*

42. Details regarding the registration of documents giving their numbers, nature and value are given in Appendices XIV and XV.

(g) *MUNICIPALITIES.*

43. The only municipality in the State is the Wankaner Municipality. It is a State Department and manages all the affairs connected with it. Appendix XVI gives the figures of expenditure incurred by the State in maintaining this Department.

Rural conservancy.

44. There was no change in the arrangements for rural conservancy in the year of report and they remain the same as described in earlier reports.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION and DISTRIBUTION.

Rainfall.

45. The total rainfall as measured in Wankaner in the year of report was 24 inches and 45 cents. It was more than an average of past five years but was very unevenly distributed. Appendix XVII will show that it fell mostly in June and July. The fall measured in August was three inches 36 cents whereas that in September was 96 cents only. The deficiency in the later rains was thus liable for the result of the year. The total amounts of rain measured at the head quarters of Mahals other than the Talpad during the year were as under:—

	Inches	Cents.
Tithwa.	23	15
Mesaria.	14	13
Lunsar.	25	20

Crops.

46. Sowing operations commenced in the month of June. The seeds germinated well and the growth received support from the July rain excessive though it was but the months that followed were most disappointing. The total rain received at Mesaria was much below that received at other Mahals, but was well distributed and hence the Mahal did not lag behind in any way as regards the yield. The Pachhtar or Rabi crops suffered the most by the withholding of later rains.

Variety of Crops.

47. Of the 90,000 acres of Kardai land, nearly 12,500 acres remained unsown as shown in para 13 supra. The remaining land contained the following crops in the year of report:—

Acres.	
26,000	Cotton.
20,200	Juvar.
20,000	Bajri
4,500	Math
2,575	Teel.
1,900	Kalthi

1,150	Wheat
11,175	Miscellaneous.
77,500	

Cotton.

48. The cotton grown throughout the State is what is called "Wagadio" except in a village or two where "Mathio" is allowed to be grown to avert damage by frost. Care is, however, taken that no "Mathio" cotton is mixed with "Wagadio" Cultivators pay special attention to the selection of seeds and the result is that the Wankaner cotton has now the quality of being considered somewhat superior to that of Wadhwan cotton. The experiments in the Model Farm have played an important part in this behalf.

Irrigated crops.

49. The area of irrigated crops during the year was 1748 acres of which 1662 acres of land received water from wells, 22 acres from Amarsar Tank, 20 acres from Ratadia Tank and 44 acres from Chitrakhada Canal. The area under sugercane cultivation during the year was 37 acres as against 21 acres last year. The increase in this cultivation was due to the introduction of the cash assessment system and high prices of Gul.

Red rust and frost.

50. No villages were affected either by red rust or frost this year.

Labour and Wages.

51. Labour is still very scarce and the rates of wages maintained the tightness in the year of report. No improvement is possible on this head so long as the cost of living remains high and the formation of new companies and new enterprizes make a heavy call on the labour class.

Prices of food grains.

52. Appendix XVIII will show that the prices of staple food grains in March 1921 was almost the same as those in March 1920. The tendency of the market appeared somewhat downward while the monsoon was coming to a close but reaction prevailed after some time and in March the rates came to the same level as in previous March.

Forests.

53. The State has got very large areas of hilly and unculturable waste lands but are not such which can technically be termed forests. Most of these are kept as grass reserves and the grass that they supply is stored to meet a contingency in famine years. Among the trees that naturally grow in these hill lands are Khakhro Babul, Gorad and such others.

Trades and Manufactures.

54. There was no change in the trades and manufactures in the State in the year of report except that some liveliness was being discerned in the manufacture of cotton and silk cloths by Mumna weavers who have of late been receiving good support from outside. The spinning of cotton by hand is also reviving. The number of looms and Rentias (hand spinning wheels) in Wankaner proper were respectively 237 and 54 during the year.

Endeavours to utilize minerals.

55. The monopoly given to the Mahomedan trader for the preparation of China clay has expired and so the work is at a stand still. The Indian Pottery Works Co. is also working at a snails pace and so there is nothing special to be reported about it in year of report.

Export and Import trade.

56. The import trade of the State mainly consists of cloth, yarn, piecegoods, food-grains, sugar, molasses, salt, groceries, timber, metals, kerosine oil, tobacco, glassware, tanned leather and stationery. The exports are cotton, wool, hides ghee, stone, and surplus grains when any. The approximate value of the total import in Wankaner proper in Samvat year 1976 was Rs. 10,41,147 whereas the value of things exported was Rs. 8,91;400. The comparative figures of cotton, wool, and raw hides exported are given below.

	Samvat 1975.	Samvat 1976.
1. Cotton. Mds.	11300	49025
2. Wool. ,,	2732	1917
3. Raw hides No.	6794	2859

Custom levies.

57. There was no change in the levy of customs in the year of report.

Ginning & pressing factories.

58 The total quantity of cotton ginned during the year was 49025 maunds as against 9400 last year while the number of full pressed bales turned out by the press was 6018 as against 1128 during the preceding year. The factories in all worked for 90 days in the year.

Oil & flour mills.

59. A local merchant brought a plant of 3 oil mills and 2 flour mills worked by 20 horse powered oil Engine in Wankaner and put it in motion in the year of report. He is receiving hearty support from people owing to shortness of labour and it is believed that he will earn good profits by this enterprize.

Motor service.

60. During the year under report a private motor service has been started by Chakoo Jeram and is running between Wankaner Junction and town.

Public Works.

61. Appendix XIX furnishes necessary details as regards expenditure on the Public Works Department. The total amount spent both on original and repair works during the year was Rs. 39,227 as against Rs. 35,645 in the previous year.

Census.

62. It was in the year of report that the census of the whole State was retaken and it is gratifying to note that it rose from 32,653 to 36,823 nearly 12½ per cent. The total numbers of births and deaths during the last 10 years come to 12118 and 9074 respectively giving an average of 1211 births and 907 deaths in a year and a ratio of 37 and 27.7 respectively per thousand of population. At this rate the increase on the population of 1911 should have been of 3044 souls whereas the actual increase in the present census has been of 4170 souls showing thereby that some 1126 persons have migrated in the State from outside.

General condition of people.

63. Except merchants who were hard hit by money crisis owing to sudden fall of cotton prices the people throughout the State were all well off in their avocations. The recent change in the revenue administration of the State has made the cultivators more laborious and this accounts for the marked improvement in their condition. The abolition of Veth and increase in mileage rates go a great way to help them. The labouring class gets ample work and good remuneration to keep pace with the increased cost of living. As for servants the State has again revised the grades of pay of all State servants including School teachers and other low paid servants and side by side revised the Bhatta rules which has had a very salutory effect.

Agricultural Stock.

64. Appendix XX mentions the agricultural stock and other animals throughout the State in the year of report and gives figures of those in the previous year for facilitating comparison. The marked increase in some of the figures is the result of the strict supervision in their enumeration under the revised rules requiring even young ones to be counted.

Railway accidents.

65. There were in all 7 railway accidents during the year within the limits of this State killing 7 cows, 4 donkeys, 1 male buffalo, 2 calves, and incapacitating 2 cows and damag-

ing one cart. Owing to the negligence of the railway authorities two Vidis of grass have been burnt and the State is put to a great loss.

Excise revenue.

66. Particulars regarding the excise shops and the revenues derived therefrom are given in Appendix XXI. The total revenue on this head has decreased from Rs. 5,391 last year to Rs. 5,243 this year. The liquor shop being farmed out there was some increase in that revenue but the opium revenue on the other hand fell appreciably due to high rate of opium and hence there was a decrease on the whole.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE and FINANCE.

Receipts and disbursements

67. Appendix XXII gives the details of receipts and expenditure in the State in Samvat year 1976. The total revenue of the State, was Rs. 7,43,111 as against Rs. 3,96,357 during the previous year. The total expenditure exclusive of deposit repayments and the amounts of advances and investments came to Rs. 4,49,458 as against Rs. 3,97,693 in the past year. The average revenue from the figures of the last five years comes to Rs. 6,04,450 whereas the average expenditure comes to Rs. 4,48,287.

Precautions against famine.

68. To provide against the calamity of a famine the State has been investing parts of its savings in good securities for some years past. The State did the same in the year of report as will be seen from Appendix XXII. As regards the storing of grass the State possessed 66,740 mds. of grass at the end of Samvat 1976.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Medical Institutions.

69. The number of Medical Institutions in the State remained the same in the year of report viz. a Hospital at Wankaner and a Dispensary at Tithwa. The Wankaner Hospital contains accomodation for seven male and two female in-door patients. Appendix XXIII furnishes particulars about the number of patients treated, giving the result of in-door patients and the amounts of expenditure incurred. It also supplies the figures of daily average at both the institutions.

Comparison of figures with last year.

70. The following comparative statement will show that there has been a decrease in the numbers of patients both out-door and in-door in the year of report whereas the expenditure has increased.

	Previous year.	This year.
Out-door patients at Wankaner.	12,846.	9,599.
„ at Tithwa	1,899.	1,716.
Indoor patients at Wankaner	28	22.
Expenditure Rupees	6,225.	6,304.

Officer in charge

71. Dr. Jattashanker Shamalji Shah L. M. & S. was in charge of the department and continued to discharge his duties satisfactorily.

Prevailing Diseases.

72. The prevalent diseases during the year were mainly Malaria, Rheumatic affections, diseases of the eye, ear, digestive and respiratory systems.

Vaccination.

73. The work of vaccination continued to be done by the special establishment under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon. The number of primary and secondary vaccination during the year of report was 1184 and 73 as against 1273 and 66 last year. Out of 1184 persons primarily vaccinated no person had to be operated a second time. The result of 1184 cases was that 1121 were successful, 60 unsuccessful and in 3 cases the result was unknown. Out of 73 persons revaccinated 21 were successful, 4 were unsuccessful and the result of 48 cases remained undetected. The number of children vaccinated under one year's age was 977.

Sanitation.

74. There was no change in the Sanitary arrangements of the State in the year of report. In Wankaner proper the Municipality looks after it while in the mofussil the village communities see that the villages remain neat and clean.

Epidemics.

75. Influenza appeared during the terminal part of the year under report. The cases were few and scattered. The disease was not in its severe form and disappeared before the end of the year under report.

Infectious diseases.

76. There were 4 cases of small-pox during the year under report. There were no cases of measles.

Births and deaths.

77. The numbers of births and deaths in the State during the year of report were respectively 946 and 777 as against 1236 and 900 in the previous year, as Appendix XXIV will show. The appendix also gives the ratios of births and deaths per thousand of population for the two years. The decrease in the numbers was due to natural causes only.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Number of Institutions.

78. The State maintains 13 primary schools for boys, one Girls' school and one High School for a population of 33,823 souls. Besides these, there is one aided Pathshala, and three private denominational schools in Wankaner for Bohra and Mahomedan communities. Of the two schools recently opened at the village of Kothi and Jalida, the one at Jalida has to be closed during the year under report for want of necessary attendance while the other at Kothi is swinging between life and death. The Urdu school also not being appreciated by the Mahomedans has been closed during the year.

Number of pupils.

79. The number of children attending public schools during the year under report was 1520 against 1502 of the last year showing an increase of 18. In the High School the number increased from 354 to 388. The number in the district schools has been declining for the past few years. In spite of the ever increasing desire of the State for the uplift of its people, the overwhelming majority of children of school-going age in the villages who are cut off from the higher avenues of life, are debarred from receiving primary education not for lack of school facilities but ignorance and apathy the only course to mend this State of affairs being to introduce progressive compulsion in the system of primary education.

Expenditure.

80. The total expenditure on education excluding that borne by the Public Works Department was Rs. 15015 during the Samvat year 1976 as against Rs. 15184 in the previous year. The expenditure on public instruction has nearly doubled in the past ten years it being Rs. 8200/- in Samvat year 1967.

Ratio.

81. The ratio of students to the total population comes to 41·2 per mille and the expenditure on account of education per student was Rs. 9-14-0.

Examination Results

82. The examinations this year were held by the Educational Secretary aided by the High School Staff, the Taluka School Master and the Branch Mehtaji. The following table shows the results of the various examinations.

Table showing the results of examination for the year 1920-21.

Name of School.	1919-20			1920-21		
	Number of pupils presented.	Number of pupils passed.	Percentage.	Number of pupils presented.	Number of pupils passed.	Percentage.
1 High School						
Standards I to VI	247	111	44·9	309	91	29·4
Standard VII	8	2	25.	5	1	20.
2 Vernacular Schools						
Below Standard	179	157	87·7	171	154	90·0
Other Standards	669	440	65·6	601	444	73·8
3. Girls' School						
Below Standard	29	24	82·7	67	49	73·1
Other Standards	170	119	70.	162	102	62·9
4 Drawing Examinations.						
Elementary	4	2	50.	2	0	0
Intermediate	0	0	0	1	1	100.

Moral and Physical training.

83. The moral training of the boys is not neglected. Before the daily work begins in the classes the boys and girls in all schools offer prayer to God. On Saturdays the boys of all classes in the High School assemble together in the central hall of the School when an attempt is being made to instil into the tender minds of children, high and lofty principles of life and instructions are given to them to be temperate in food and drink, to follow the path of righteousness, to fear, love and obey God and to turn out sober and useful citizens. The boys are impregnated with the ideas of order, system, obedience and discipline. As the day begins with prayer which serves to elevate the soul, so it ends with physical exercise which

would develop the physique of boys. The duty and importance of physical exercise is urged upon the boys who engage with enthusiasm in the evening in cricket, football and other sports on the play-ground and gymnastic games in the gymnasium. The State stimulates a love for manly games and sports by awarding prizes to the winners at the sports held on Gokal Ashtami holidays for competence and skill in the same.

FACILITIES FOR EDUCATION.

84. Primary education is free throughout the State since the year 1907. In the High School the fees are very low varying from 2 annas in Standard I to 4 annas in Standard III and 4 annas in Standard IV to Rs. 2 in Standard VII. Thirty per cent of the boys studying in the High Schoo- are allowed free studentship if their studies and behaviour are found satisl factory. Most of the boys are provided with free text books, paper, ink, pencil etc. by the State and philanthropic organizations viz. Moti Sheth Library, Poor Boys' Library of the State High School Boys' Library started by the Rangoon Mandal and High School Boys' Fund etc.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

85. The following are the scholarships awarded to poor deserving students for High School and higher studies:—

1. Three King Edward Memorial Scholarships of Rs. 5 each tenable for a year to a boy in each of the Standards V. VI. and VII.

2. Three scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 5 for Mahomedan boys only studying in higher Standards of the High School.

3. The Monghibai Scholarship worth Rs. 2 per mensem established by the sons of the late Rao Bahadur Bhimji Morarji of Rajkot in memory of their mother Monghibai is awarded annually to a Dasha Shrimali Bania boy studying in the High School.

4. Three Gulabchand scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 10 p. m. for three Bania boys in the higher standards of the High School, endowed by his son Waghji Gulabchand of Tithwa.

5. Two scholarships worth Rs. 5 each are awarded to two Mahomedan students studying in the High School by the Moslem Education League, Kathiawar.

6. Four Devkunverba Scholarships of Rs. 10 p. m. awarded to students studying in the Arts College.

7. The Padmaraj Kunverba Scholarship of the value of Rs. 25 p. m. awarded this year to a student in the final LL. B. class, for the first term and to a student in the final M. B. B. S. class for the second term of the year under report.

8. The Haridas Scholarship of Rs. 6 p. m. awarded to a student studying in the Kala Bhuvan at Baroda.

9. Three scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 30, two of Rs. 10 each to two boys studying in the R. C. Technical Institute Ahmedabad, and one of Rs. 10 p. m. to a boy at the Civil Engineering College Poona.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Girls' School.

86. There is only one Girls' School in the State and that is in the town of Wankaner. The School building which has a fine site, being unable to cope with the steadily increasing influx of the pupils had two rooms with upper storey and open verandas on both sides added to it only five years ago, but the accomodation being still found insufficient the building has been further extended during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 10,651 and the number of girls attending the school is 290 out of a population of 7600 in the town, a very promising proportion.

GENERAL.

The teaching Staff.

87. The salaries of the teaching staff have been substantially improved during the year under report. The pay of a graduate teacher in the High School has been fixed at Rs. 70 to start with. The lowest grade in the Primary Schools is Rs. 11 p. m. and the highest Rs. 55 p. m. The High School Staff has been strengthened by the addition of one graduate teacher during the year under report.

Ved Pathshala.

88. The Ved Pathshala situated in the town, and aided by the State is making satisfactory progress. Knowledge of Vedic rites and secular education is imparted here free to all Brahmin boys and Sanskrit is taught free to any boy without distinction of caste or creed.

89. With a view to promote commercial and technical Education among the subjects of the State, the education Fund was started two years ago. The fees realized in the High School are made over to this fund which also receives donations from private sources. The scholarships awarded from this fund have been mentioned above.

Education Fund.

90. The activities of Wankaner Vidyottejak Mandal of Rangoon in the cause of education are satisfactory as usual. During the year under report the Mandal awarded scholarships worth Rs. 30 p. m. to poor deserving students prosecuting their studies in the Arts College and in the Technical and Commercial lines.

Mandals & their work.

The East Africa Boarding House opened last year here by the Wankaner Vidya Pravarak Mandal of Nairobi has indeed supplied a long-felt want and amply proved its great usefulness, as testified by the number of present boarders and the number of applicants not admitted for want of rooms, and the favourable reports of visitors. To cope with the increasing number of boarders and extend the usefulness of the Boarding House, the Mandal has purchased a plot of land with some buildings at a cost of Rs. 8,600 to erect a suitable Boarding House. The management and supervision of the institution are highly satisfactory.

91. Mr. Jattashanker M. Dave B. A. who had formerly filled the posts of Head Master of the High School and Secretary of the Education Department for six years and has done some good work in both the capacities was again in charge of the Education Department after his short stay outside in the capacity of Head Master at Dhrangadhra.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

92. The number of cattle in the Rampara Cattle Farm at the end of the year was 161 consisting of cows, she-buffaloes, oxen, young ones etc. The income of the farm during Samvat year 1976 was Rs. 2806-10-0 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1174-1-5.

Cattle Breeding.

93. The number of Public Libraries in the State remained the same as mentioned in the previous report. The number of books in the Victoria Jubilee Library is fairly large and it subscribes to two English and two vernacular dailies besides several

Libraries.

weeklies and periodicals. The remaining libraries are small institutions. They subscribe to a few vernacular papers and have a small number of books.

Fairs.

94. The Jadeshwar fair and fairs of Dholeshwar and Naga Bawa were as usual held in the month of Shravan. A large number of people from the State as well as outside attended these fairs.

Conclusion.

95. In concluding this report I have to thank all the heads of departments and officers for their hearty and cordial co-operation in the discharge of their duties.

Wankaner, 17th June 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX I

Names of high officials in the Wankaner State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1920-21.

No	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mr. Devshanker J. Dave	Dewan	1-4-20	31-3-21	
2	„ Tribhovandas J. Raja M. A, LL. B.	Naib Dewan and Sar Nyayadhish	1-4-20	12-10-20	The Post of Naib Dewan has been discontinued during the year
	„ Mulji D. Solanki, B. A. LL. B.	Sar Nyayadhish	1-12-20	31-3-21	
3	„ Jattashanker S. Shah L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer	1-4-20	31-3-21	
4	„ Ranchhodlal B. Shah B. A	Educational Secretary	1-4-20	1-8-20	
	„ Jattashanker M. Dave B. A.	Do.	3-9-20	31-3-21	
5	„ Chhabildas R. Katkoria B. E.	State Engineer	1-4-20	24-9-20	
	„ Chhaganlal P. Sheth B. E.	Do.	1-1-21	31-3-21	
6	„ Narbheram T. Maniar	Private Secretary	1-4-20	31-3-21	
7	„ Hirachand M. Ghodadra B. A. LL. B.	Nyayadhish	1-4-20	31-3-21	

8	K. S. Ranvirsinhji	A. D. C.	1-10-20	31-3-21	New appointment
9	Mr. Jadavji A. Mehta	Lekh Adhikari	1-4-20	31-3-21	
10	„ Gokaldas D. Patel	Revenue Assistant	1-4-20	30-9-20	
		Revenue Secretary	1-10-20	31-3-21	
11	„ Devchand L. Mehta B. A.	Foreign Secretary	1-10-20	31-3-21	New appointment
12	„ Isaac R. Songaoker	Customs Officer and Municipal Secretary	1-4-20	30-9-20	
	„ Jadavji A. Mehta	Do.	1-10-20	31-3-21	
13	„ Vallabhram C. Bhatt	Superintendent of Police	1-4-20	30-9-20	
	„ Vrajlal A. Swadia	Do.	1-10-20	31-3-21	
14	„ Motichand R. Shah	Sar Daftari in charge Hazur Treasury	1-4-20	25-10-20	
	„ Mulji D. Solanki B. A. LL. B.	Treasury Officer	1-12-20	31-3-21	

Wankaner, 26th April 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE,
Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force is the Wankaner State, during the year 1920-21.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code	Yes adapted from British Laws with suitable changes	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code		,,	
3	Law of Evidence		,,	
4	Contract Act		,,	
5	Civil Procedure Code		,,	
6	Cattle Trespass Act		,,	
7	Prison Act		,,	
8	Hindu Law		,,	
9	Mahomedan Law		,,	
10	Abkari Act		,,	
11	Explosive Substances Act		,,	
12	Administration of Estates		,,	
13	Whipping Act		,,	
14	Limitation Act	No.	,,	
15	Rules relating to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	,,	,,	
16	Stamp act	,,	,,	
17	Registration Act	,,	,,	
18	Salt Act	,,	,,	
19	Gambling Act	,,	,,	
20	Police Rules	,,	,,	
21	Rules for the management of Encumbered Estates	,,	,,	
22	Shikar Rules	,,	,,	
23	Rules relating to Arms & Ammunition	,,	,,	
24	Mining Rules	,,	,,	
25	Majority Act	,,	,,	
26	Rules regarding Poisonous Drugs	,,	,,	
27	$Rules for Public Conveyances	,,	Yes	
28	Rules for cultivation of Hemp	,,	No	
29	Boiler Inspection Act	,,	,,	
30	Act for the prohibition of Early Marriages.	,,	,,	
31	Treasure Trove Act	,,	,,	
32	Rules regarding Mianas	,,	,,	
33	Court Fee act	,,	,,	
34	Rules for the conduct of civil cases against agriculturists	,,	,,	
35	Rules regarding Weights	,,	,,	
36	Rules for the better Control over Suspicious characters.	,,	,,	
37	Rules for the control of movements of Wandering Tribes	,,	,,	
38	Rules for certificates of Heirship by direct descendants	,,	,,	
39	Rules regarding Hotels and Restaurants	,,	,,	
40	Rules prohibiting Cow-Killing etc.	,,	,,	
41	Rules regarding youths smoking	,,	Yes	
42	Order regarding registration of births	,,	No	

$ as amended & revised this year.

Wankaner, 26th April 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Wankaner State, for the year 1920–21

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year	*Casualties*			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns	Number of men					
			Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers	Native Commissioned officers	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry Sappers Artillery Infantry Imperial Service Troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arab and Makrani Bedas as well as the State Police perform Military service when required. The Bhayats and Mul Girasias are also liable to perform Military service under certain circumstances.

Wankaner, 26th April 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE
Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, descipline, and education of the Police Force in the Wankaner State, for the year 1920-21.

No.	Description of Office	Number	Pay of Grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards.		Education		Remarks
					Dismissed	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Risaldar	1	40	480-0-0	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
2	Risala Sowars	12	4@Rs. 36, 4@ Rs. 34 4 @ Rs. 32	4896-0-0	0	4	...	12	...	9	...	
3	Irregular Sowars	9	24	2592-0-0	0	...	...	...	...	6	...	
4	Irregular Camel Sowars	7	21	1764-0-0	0	1	...	7	...	4	...	
5	Chief Constables	3	1@ Rs. 47, 2@Rs. 42	1572-0-0	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	
6	Police Jamadar	1	25	300-0-0	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
7	District Jamadars	6	23	1656-0-0	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	
8	Havaldar	1	18	216-0-0	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
9	Full Naiks	2	17	408-0-0	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	
10	Lace Naiks	3	16	576-0-0	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	
11	First Class Constables	10	15	1800-0-0	...	1	...	10	...	5	...	
12	Second Class Constables	15	14	2520-0-0	2	1	...	15	...	9	...	
13	Third Class Constables	30	13	4680-0-0	0	2	...	30	...	6	...	
	Total...	100		28,460-0-0	2	9	...	91	...	54	...	

Wankaner, 26th April 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Wankaner State, during the year 1920-21.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convictions of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Wankaner	90	87	97	77	97	66	82	50	15	16	84·53	64·9	84·53	75·7	

Wankaner, 26th April 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE
Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Wankaner State, during the year 1920–21.

Name of State.	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wankaner	3222—6—8	3280—10—10	980—12—0	1341—4—0	30·41	40·1	

Wankaner, 26th June 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VII

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Wankaner State, during the year 1920-21.

No	Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Remarks
									Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																		
		Balance from the past year.	Committed during the present year	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	„ 2 to 3 months.	„ 3 to 6 months.	„ 6 to 12 months.	„ 1 to 2 years.	„ 2 to 3 years.	„ 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years.	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Death by negligence	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Grievous hurt	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Robbery	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Hurt	0	29	29	35	29	61	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	House breaking	0	7	7	7	6	8	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
6	Theft and other offences against property	0	37	37	25	30	38	30	0	0	3	11	15	0	29	8	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Early marriage offences	0	1	1	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Miscellaneous	0	116	116	56	53	80	40	0	0	2	0	38	0	40	40	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Rape	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total...	0	192	192	133	121	190	79*	0	0	5	14	59	0	78*	109	0	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	

*One dealt with under S. 562 Cri. P. Code

Wankaner, 26th April 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Wankaner State, during the year 1920-21.

Number.	Name of Courts	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1920-21					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
		Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazur Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Sar Nyayadhish Court.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Nyayadhish Court	189	192	0	66	84	37	3	0	222	190	15	94	79	0	0	2	
	Total...	194	192	0	66	84	37	3	0	226	190	15	94	79*	0	0	2	*This includes one dealt with under S. 562 Cri. P. Code.

Wankaner, 26th April 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Wankaner State, during the year 1920-21.

Name of State	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	*Number of persons and cases.*																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		*Sentences.* Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c. ordered.		Pending		
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Wankaner	Huzur Court	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sar Nyayadhish Court	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
	Total...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	

Wankaner, 26th April 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE
Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work–Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the courts of the Wankaner State, during the year 1920-21.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks
		Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs. 1000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
																										y.m.d.	
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court.	3	3	4	0	7	3	4	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1-0-23	
																										y m.d.	
2	Nyayadhish Court.	11	6	262	404	273	410	267	402	6	8	35210	6	396	2	307	77	10	2	0	85	170	12	135	31686	0-1-9	

Wankaner, 26th April 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE
Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the courts of the Wankaner State during the year 1920-21

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for 1920-21	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1920-21			Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year	Present year	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Within 6 months.	Within 12 months.	Above 1 year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Nyayadhish Court	4	79	8171	242	460	30576	246	539	38747	167	450	31099	79	89	7648	72	15	2	

Wankaner, 26th June 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work–Number and results of appeals in Civil suits in the Wankaner State, during the year 1920-21.

Tribunals	Opening Balance		Filed during the year		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for re-trial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Huzur Court	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	2700-0—0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0-3-28	0	
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-1-17	0	

Wankaner, 26th April 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE
Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Wankaner State, during the year 1920–21.

Stations	No. of prisons	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Wankaner	1	7	16	49	23	9	4·8	4	1106—0—0	13·7	One prisoner under going rigorous imprisonment died of influenza.

Wankaner, 26th June 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the details of registration of documents in the Wankaner State, during the year 1920-21.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous										
	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Wankaner	299	223	115	73	65	63	...	2	24	20	95	65	278	213	123305	155180	6	13	43	40	

Wankaner, 26th April 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Wankaner State, during the year 1920-21.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of Property Rs.	Fees realized Rs.	Number of deeds.	Value of Property Rs.	Fees realized Rs.	
Mortgages	104	55851-0-0	123-12-0	74	91073-0-0	169—0-0	
Sale deeds	63	58438-0-0	127-14-0	58	59462-0-0	119-14-0	
Wills	...	0-0-0	...	2	...	6—0-0	
Money Bonds	24	9016-0-0	22—6—0	16	4645-0-0	12—8-0	
Miscellaneous	87	...	54—6—0	63	...	28—6-0	
Total...	278	123305-0-0	328-6-0	213	155180-0-0	335-12—0	

Wankaner, 26th April 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE
Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Wankaner State during the year 1920-21

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1920	Remarks.
		Past year	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wankaner	...	...	...	...	3580	4856	...	

Wankaner, 26th April 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVII

Statement showing the rainfall in the Wankaner State, during the year 1920–21.

State	April 1920		May 1920		June 192)		July 1920		August 1920		September 1920		October 1920		November 1920		December 1920		January 1921		February 1921		March 1921		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents,	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Wankaner	...	...	...	80	6	79	12	54	8	36	0	96	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	45	22	53	22	59	

Wankaner, 26th April 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE
Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Wankaner State during the year 1920–1921.

No.	Articles.	During March of past year. (per rupee.)	During March of present year. (per rupee).	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5.
1	Juwar	18	19	
2	Bajri	13	12	
3	Wheat	13	13	
4	Rice	10	10	
5	Mag	8	8	
6	Adad	8	8	
7	Math	12	13	
8	Gram	10	10	

Wankaner, 26th June 1921. DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XIX

Statement showing Expenditure on Public Works, carried out in the Wankaner State, during the year 1920—21.

No.	Description of works.	State Funds			Remarks
		Original	Repairs	Total	
1	Extension to Girls' School	10,651	0	10,651	
2	Gymkhana Club House	4,578	0	4,578	
3	Raising of Barshera Road	3,697	0	3,697	
4	Bundh in the Sim of Chitrakhada	1,039	0	1,039	
5	Bundh in the Sim of Panchasar	960	0	960	
6	New Dana Vakhar (State Granary)	391	0	391	
7	Victory Tower	1,243	0	1,243	
8	Roads Repair	0	4,416	4,416	
9	General Repair	0	7,916	7,916	
10	Canal Repair	0	229	229	
11	Ranjit Villas Palace	200	0	200	
12	Compound Wall of the High School	462	0	462	
13	Other Minor Works	350	0	350	
		23,571	12,561	36,132	
14	Office establishment			3,095	
	Total...			39,227	

Wankaner, 17th April 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE
Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Wankaner State during the year 1920–21.

Name of State	Year.	Horses and Cattle									Ploughs		Carts.		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Mares	Colts and Fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats	with 2 bullocks	with 4 bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
				Males	Females										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wankaner	1919–20	8853	10809	706	8556	264	222	175	3650	70329	3439	0	35	1740	
	1920–21	13705	11262	1520	9657	305	260	120	3076	77505	3661	0	68	1720	

Wankaner, 26th April 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE
Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Wankaner State, during the year 1920-21.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Wankaner	1	3001-0-0	1	2132-0-0	1	110-0-0	...	...	3	5243-0-0	

Wankaner, 17th April 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Wankaner State during the Samvat year 1976.

No.	Items.	Receipts Rs.	No.	Items.	Expenses Rs.	Remarks.
	RECEIPTS.			**EXPENDITURE.**		
1	Land Revenue. ...	5,30,463	1	Administration charges. ...	49,282	
2	Customs. ...	47,638	2	Police Department. ...	38,655	
3	Judicial including Stamp, registration etc	13,931	3	Public Works. ...	39,227	
4	Bham etc. ...	10,346	4	Tribute, Khasta Jama etc. ...	28,453	
5	Lekh fee including price of land sold ...	10,141	5	Abadi, garden and forests. ...	21,362	
6	Jama Sudharo from Bhayats etc. ...	8,496	6	Raj Kharcha. ...	1,01,835	
7	Excise revenue. ...	5,243	7	Education. ...	15,015	
8	Interest etc. ...	89,758	8	Dispensaries (including Rs. 539 for vaccination). ...	6,843	
9	Miscellaneous. ...	27,095	9	Pensions and allowances. ...	9,229	
	Total receipts ...	7,43,111	10	Dharmada. ...	6,680	
10	Withdrawal from opening balance. ...	61,555	11	Purchase of land. ...	11,771	
	Total...	8,04,666	12	Stable, shigram etc. ...	18,478	
			13	Municipality. ...	4,850	
			14	Jail ...	1,106	
			15	Famine reserve provision ...	50,000	
			16	Miscellaneous. ...	46,672	
				Total expenditure...	4,49,458	
			17	Deposits repaid. ...	1,60,397	
			18	Advances, outstandings and investments...	1,94,811.	
				Total...	8,04,666	

Wankaner, 17th June 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Wankaner State, during the year 1920-21

No.	Dispensary	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
1	State Hospital Wankaner	9599	22	21	...	1	...	5843-0-0	119·2	
2	Tithwa Dispensary	1716	...	...	...	...	...	461-0-0	28·6	
	Total...	11315	22	21	...	1	...	6304-0-0	147·8	

Wankaner, 17th April 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Dewan, Wankaner State.

Statement showing Vital Statistics of the Wankaner State, for the year 1920-21

Name	Population	Births.		Increase	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Wankaner	36823	1236	946	...	290	900	777	...	123	37·85	25·6	27·56	21·1	

Wankaner, 26th April 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Wankaner State, during the year 1920-21.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on the roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Total.	Remarks
Past Year	Present Year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	High Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	High School	354	388	264·2	303 93	6834	...	...	6834	
15	13	Primary Schools	870	849	719·58	713·24	...	...	5700	5700	
1	1	*Primary Girls' School*	278	283	202·36	216·82	...	...	1431	1431	
17	15	Total...	1502	1520	1185·96	1233·99	6834	...	7131	13,965	

Wankaner, 17th April 1921.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE
Dewan, Wankaner State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Wankaner State during the year 1917–18.

Number of Schools		Description of Schools	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March		Daily average attendance		Expenditure			Total	Remarks
Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	High School	Secondary	Primary		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	High School	304	301	256·6	257·84	6,673				
15	15	Primary Schools including Urdu School	948	1039	828·25	807·			5,724		
1	1	Primary Girls' School	293	297	220·93	220·			1,381		
17	17	Total...	1515	1637	1305·78	1284·84			13,778		

Wankaner, 19th April 1918.

DEVSHANKER J. DAVE

Chief Karbhari, Wankaner State.

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